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Beirut fears Druse self-rule in Shouf

BEIRUT. — President Amin Jemayel held emergency meetings with Christian and Moslem leaders yesterday to discuss what he apparently viewed as a possible move by Druse leader Walid Jumblatt to set up a separate local government in the central Shouf mountains.

Jemayel called his top aides to the presidential palace before dawn yesterday, after Jumblatt had announced on Saturday the formation of an eight-man "civil administration committee" to run the day-to-day affairs of the Shouf province "until the return of central government institutions."

Jemayel apparently interpreted the announcement as signalling the establishment of a separate Druse government in the region after rightist Christian and government forces were ousted from most of the central mountains during the three-week civil war that ended in a cease-fire last Sunday.

Later yesterday, Jemayel called Prime Minister Shafik Wazzan and former president Camille Chamoun to his home to study the matter, according to state and privately-owned radio stations.

Chamoun told reporters after the meeting that "we of course discussed the issue of Jumblatt's declaration. I am sure he does not mean a partitioning of Lebanon, but rather federal cantons. The most urgent question is whether this applies to the Shouf only or to all other Lebanese areas."

Jumblatt himself, speaking in the mountain town of Hammana, confirmed that the local administration he announced for the Shouf over

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

PLO's move from Shouf is welcomed by Israel

By DAVID LANDAU
Post Diplomatic Correspondent

A considerable number of PLO men have left, or have been evicted from, the Druse-held areas of the Shouf Mountains, senior Israeli sources confirmed yesterday. The sources welcomed this development, and welcomed too Druse leader Walid Jumblatt's public criticism of PLO chairman Yasser Arafat over the weekend.

They referred to "intensive" ongoing contacts "at high levels" between Israel and the Jumblatti Druse, and implied that these contacts were a factor in the Druse's disassociation from the PLO.

If this disassociation continues, government circles here who have advocated close relations with the Druse will argue that their policy has succeeded. These circles are hoping that Israel's ties with the Druse will prompt them to maintain a measure of independence in their dealings with their Syrian patrons.

These circles point out that the Druse were not prominent in the fighting around Suk al-Gharb before last week's cease-fire. Rather, it was the PLO and other Syrian-backed leftist elements — as well as some Syrians too — who besieged the key village strategically placed on the road to Beirut, and were eventually curbed by the threat of a massive U.S. naval bombardment.

The pro-Druse circles in Jerusalem believe that Jumblatt and his men themselves perceive that they have no direct interest in entering Beirut — or in enabling the PLO and other Syrian-supported units to do so.

These circles feel, too, that Israeli

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Shamir gov't this week though vote still unsure

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Prime minister-designate Yitzhak Shamir is expected to present his proposed cabinet to the Knesset on Wednesday or Thursday, but last night there was some doubt whether he would survive a vote of confidence.

The decision to convene the Knesset this week was reached at a 90-minute meeting of representatives of the Likud, the National Religious Party, Tami, and Tehiya who had agreed to form a coalition under Shamir. The envisaged cabinet would be the same as the present one under Menachem Begin, except for the absence of Begin himself.

It was clear at that meeting that the coalition can now count on only 57 or 58 votes at most. That is because six MKs who supported the outgoing coalition but demanded a national unity government may abstain in protest over "the failure to make a sincere effort" to bring the Labour Party into the new coalition.

The participants apparently reckoned that that would still leave them with the necessary margin over the opposition's 56 votes.

The question of whether 57 or 58 MKs could be counted on to support Shamir resulted from uncertainty over MK Aharon Abuhatzeira's voting on the new government. (Abuhatzeira yesterday began serving a three-month sentence.)

Some observers said Begin's attendance at the Knesset session was also in doubt. But aides insisted that he would attend.

If Begin and Abuhatzeira do not show up, the coalition would have only 56 votes and if there is a tie — the motion of confidence in the new government would fall.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

What if Begin quits the Knesset?

By DAVID LANDAU
Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Prime Minister Menachem Begin hopes to be able to attend the new government's Knesset vote of confidence which coalition leaders intend to hold on Wednesday or Thursday. The premier, who has been indisposed at home for nearly a month, will make a special effort to be present in the House if coalition waverers make the vote a close call.

Informed sources said yesterday that Begin's facial rash, which has prevented him from shaving, has affected his nose and forehead and he is still therefore reluctant to be seen in public. The sources said he was continuing to fulfil his duties as prime minister from his residence, reading intelligence reports and diplomatic traffic and signing documents that require the premier's signature.

Shamir called on Begin last Wednesday and is understood to be maintaining regular telephone contact with him.

An unprecedented and legally unclear situation would arise if Begin decided to resign his Knesset seat and let the next man on the Likud list enter the Knesset and participate in the confidence vote in his stead. Would the resignation be valid, and would Begin remain prime minister of the transitional government from the time of his resignation until the new government wins the Knesset's confidence? Or would the cabinet have to pick a new interim premier?

On the one hand, the law (Basic

(Continued on back page)

All Rishon pupils expected to register at junior highs

By LEA LEVAVI
Jerusalem Post Reporter

RISHON LEZION. — All the children of junior high school age whose parents opposed the school reform in Rishon Lezion will be registered at the new junior high schools by tomorrow, one parent who had been active in the action committee against the reform told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

The source said that while there may be a few diehards, most of the parents realize that a ministerial decision must be respected.

He added, however, that the parents want guarantees that all aspects of the minister's decision will be carried out, not just the part about the children going to junior highs.

The parents want more elementary school classrooms to ease overcrowding, a new comprehensive high school, and a meaningful role on the steering committee that is supposed to be formed to supervise implementation of the reform.

Only about 150 out of the approximately 800 seventh-graders who have been going to the elementary schools since September came to the junior highs yesterday. The rest went back to their elementary schools, where they milled about without supervision.

Yehudit Horowitz, who led the elementary school principals' fight against the reform, said that although the principals and teachers will carry out the minister's decision, she is sure public controversy and debate over the reform will continue.

The Histadrut Teachers Union yesterday demanded that Education Minister Zevulun Hammer carry out all parts of his decision to implement the school reform in Rishon.

This includes setting up the steering committee and coming up with a plan to improve elementary schools in Rishon.

The union also demanded that the minister keep his promise to explore alternative ways of implementing the reform, including integration from the first grade.

The union will set up several committees of its own to study the reform problem. One committee will explore the possibility of junior

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Education Minister Zevulun Hammer, as he left yesterday's cabinet meeting. (Rahamim Israeli)

Foreign reserves fall by $98m.

By AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter

Israel's foreign currency reserves decreased by $98 million last month, the Bank of Israel announced yesterday.

It was the third consecutive month of such a decrease. Since July the reserves have dropped by $230 million. At the end of last month the foreign currency reserves totalled $2,954m.

The central bank also announced that the government printed some IS9 billion last month, even though it raised some IS4 billion in the capital markets. This brings the cumulative monetary injection since the beginning of the fiscal year in April to some IS42.5b.

Reacting to these figures, the Treasury stressed yesterday that the amount of money printed in September is 20 per cent lower in real terms than in the same month last year, and that the cumulative monetary injection since April is about 8 per cent lower in real terms than it was in the April-September 1982 period.

The Treasury declined to comment on the drop in foreign currency reserves, saying only that the decrease reflects "seasonal factors."

But central bank officials were much more worried about the decrease in the reserves. "As long as the deficit keeps growing, the reserves will drop or the foreign debt will rise, and the Treasury cannot evade this fact," they said.

The Industry and Trade Ministry disclosed yesterday that diamond exports totalled $68.3m. last September, 15 per cent less than the $80.7m. exported in September last year.

But the ministry added that since the beginning of the year, the sales of diamonds overseas have increased by 10 per cent totalling $735m. as compared to $666m. during the same period last year.

The ministry, noting that this was the first month this year that diamond exports declined, stressed that there were only 20 working days in September because of the holidays.

Neil Kinnock, 41, elected leader of UK Labour Party

BRIGHTON (Reuter). — The British Labour Party, struggling to recover from its worst election defeat since 1918, yesterday elected leftwinger Neil Kinnock, 41, as its leader.

Kinnock, Labour's education spokesman, won overwhelmingly on the first ballot of a complex electoral college at the start of the party's annual conference in this south coast resort.

He captured more than 70 per cent of the vote. His nearest rival, Roy Hattersley, got less than 20 per cent.

In a statement issued after the vote, Kinnock declared: "I look forward confidently to leading Labour to power and Britain to recovery."

But he admitted the Labour movement no longer claimed automatic support from voters seeking an alternative to the ruling Conservative Party.

Party sources said his immediate priority would be to try to unite Labour's feuding left- and right-wing factions and to regain the support of millions of voters who deserted the party at the June general election.

Even before the conference began, Kinnock and other leading party figures were in sharp disagreement over the key issue of Labour's controversial defence and disarmament policy.

Party sources said there was an acrimonious debate behind closed doors where the ruling national executive committee reduced a list of 560 conference resolutions to 63.

The executive committee voted not to change Labour's existing policy — unconditionally removing all British and American nuclear weapons and bases from British soil and British waters.

The Labour Party last night elected Hattersley as the party's deputy leader.

Abuhatzeira begins serving his sentence

MICHAL YUDELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEIT DAGAN. — Smiling defiantly, dressed in suit and tie and immaculately coiffed, ex-minister Aharon Abuhatzeira was chauffeur-driven into the Beit Dagan police station yesterday, to begin serving his three-month sentence. Abuhatzeira was convicted of stealing charity funds and breach of trust and was the first Israeli minister to be sentenced to prison.

Tel Aviv district police chief Nitzav Avraham Turgeman acceded to Abuhatzeira's request to serve the sentence working in a police station rather than behind bars.

A border police officer, some Abuhatzeira family members and supporters, and several journalists and press photographers waited for more than two hours at the station gate for Abuhatzeira, who was due to arrive at 7:30 a.m.

The former religious affairs minister arrived at 9:30, in his new, air-conditioned green Peugeot, driven by his private chauffeur. He declined to open the dark-tinted windows to speak to journalists, but gave a big smile. His driver laughed. Dozens of border police dogs tied up just inside the gate began barking.

The police officer, who was to accompany Abuhatzeira to the police store where the Tami leader is to serve as a clerk for three months, asked Abuhatzeira to open the window. At that moment, however, the gate swung open and with a screech of tires the car surged forward, hitting photographer Yossi Rot and Itim reporter Yaron Zakai. The car did not stop. Rot and Zakai were only lightly hurt.

"This is the first time I've ever seen a prisoner driven to serve his sentence by his private chauffeur," said one veteran police reporter. Abuhatzeira will work until 4 p.m. four times a week and until 2:30 p.m. two days.

Before the minister arrived, the assembled family members and Abuhatzeira supporters shouted at the reporters charging that they were covering the case only because the "victim" was of Sephardi origin. "It's all the press' fault," "the police lied," and "it was a political trial," they shouted.

It was later learned that Abuhatzeira was late at the police station because he first had a briefing session with Turgeman at 8:30

Grenade fired at IDF patrol in Lebanon

Jerusalem Post Reporter

METULLA. — A rocket-propelled grenade was fired at an IDF patrol east of Sidon early yesterday morning. No one was hit and the soldiers returned fire.

An IDF patrol yesterday near the village of Amik in Southern Lebanon's eastern front found two land mines. Sappers blew them up without harm.

The IDF assumes that terrorists operating from Syrian-held territory laid the mines on Saturday night.

The eastern front has been relatively quiet during the past few weeks.

A 130mm artillery piece was found during the weekend five kilometres south of Sidon.

The IDF believes the cannon belonged to the PLO.

Shots fired at bus on way to Kiryat Arba

Four shots were fired last night at an Egged bus travelling from Jerusalem to Kiryat Arba. No one was hurt. Police and the IDF set up roadblocks.

The shots, which missed the bus, were fired from a passing car while the bus was near Moshav Elazar.

Israel, Hungary reported involved in £20m. credit deal

By AARON SITTNER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Two state agencies responsible for the country's foreign trade and its financing pleaded ignorance yesterday about a report that a renewal of commercial relations between Israel and Hungary is imminent.

"Ask the Bank of Israel!" Menahem Ravoy, spokesman for the Ministry of Industry and Trade told *The Jerusalem Post*.

A call to the central bank brought an equally evasive reply from information officer Amnon Ya'acobi: "I am not at liberty to either confirm or deny the report. Credit agreements between commercial banks are confidential matters."

According to the London *Observer*, the Hungarian National Bank recently finalized a mutual £20 million (IS1.9 billion) credit deal with Israel, apparently to finance trade between the two countries. The paper notes that this is the first unconcealed business transaction between Israel and Hungary since diplomatic relations between the two countries were severed in 1967. *The Observer* said the credit deal followed a visit to Israel by a high-level Hungarian mission.

In February, the director of a major European office of Agrexco was reportedly taken to task by his superiors in Israel for having leaked to newsmen plans for an Israeli-Hungarian cartel for the sale of goose liver to France. *Paté*, a popular food item among the French, commands high prices. While Israeli exports of goose liver to France total approximately 250 tons annually, Hungarian geese breeders ship about 800 tons of it to France each year.

The cartel scheme with Hungary was eventually denied by Meir Ben-Meir, director general of the Ministry of Agriculture. However, it was confirmed that a ministry official had indeed been to Budapest "for discussions, and to study the Hungarian method of goose liver production and its marketing."

Foreign Ministry spokesman Avi Pazner told *The Post* yesterday: "Naturally, we are interested in furthering trade with Eastern Bloc countries, and progress towards this, as is the case now with Hungary, is most welcome. The whole matter is now in the hands of the Ministry of Industry and Trade."

A second approach to that ministry brought the same comment as earlier: "We know nothing about this. Ask the Bank of Israel!"

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	MIN C	MIN F	MAX C	MAX F	
AMSTERDAM	15	59	19	66	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	11	52	20	68	Clear
BUENOS AIRES	8	46	16	61	Clear
CHICAGO	8	46	27	81	Clear
COPENHAGEN	9	48	12	54	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	10	50	18	64	Rain
GENEVA	11	52	21	70	Clear
HELSINKI	3	37	9	48	Cloudy
HONG KONG	27	81	30	86	Cloudy
JOHANNESBURG	17	63	30	86	Clear
LISBON	15	59	27	81	Clear
LONDON	14	57	18	64	Cloudy
MADRID	11	52	27	81	Clear
MONTREAL	10	50	23	73	Cloudy
NEW YORK	16	61	20	68	Rain
OSLO	5	41	10	50	Rain
PARIS	14	57	20	68	Cloudy
RIO DE JANEIRO	18	64	28	82	Cloudy
SAO PAULO	16	61	27	81	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	2	36	8	46	Clear
TOKYO	19	66	25	77	Clear
TORONTO	9	48	20	68	Clear
VIENNA	10	50	23	73	Clear
ZURICH	11	52	21	70	Clear

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	Yesterday's Humidity	Yesterday's Min-Max	Today's Max
Jerusalem	46	14—22	24
Golan	42	14—24	26
Nahariya	55	16—27	27
Safad	49	14—21	23
Haifa Port	58	22—27	27
Tiberias	39	18—31	32
Nazareth	51	17—25	26
Afula	44	16—28	29
Shomron	47	17—25	26
Tel-Aviv	59	19—26	27
B-G Airport	49	18—27	28
Jericho	41	18—31	32
Gaza	67	18—27	27
Beersheba	41	14—28	29
Eilat	20	20—33	34

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

President Chaim Herzog yesterday hosted a lunch in Beit Hanassi for friends of the President's Fund, including bankers Giora Gazit, Ehud Recanati and Benno Gitter; industrialists Dr. Reuven Hecht and Dov Lautman; and Diaspora philanthropist Victor Carter.

Dr. Hilmar Hofmann, head of the Frankfurt Cultural Department, arrived in Israel yesterday with the experimental dance troupe Dazu und Weiter. The troupe will perform in the Tel Aviv Museum and Dr. Hofmann will discuss cultural cooperation between Frankfurt and Tel Aviv with Deputy Tel Aviv Mayor Yitzhak Artzi.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Landau, of Palm Beach, Florida, and Elkins Park, Pa., yesterday dedicated a wing in the Hebrew University's Institute of Contemporary Jewry on the Mount Scopus campus and were guests of honour at a luncheon hosted by university vice-president Bernard Cherrick.

DEPARTURES

Danny Rosolio, secretary of Hevrat Ovdim, for the International Cooperative Congress, in Prague.

Cabinet approves Herzog visit to U.S.

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The cabinet yesterday approved a trip to the U.S. next month by President Chaim Herzog, who is to be guest speaker at the annual meeting of the Council of Jewish Federations.

Herzog has not yet made detailed plans for the trip. He had been undecided about it due to a possible trip by Prime Minister Menachem Begin to the U.S. at the same time.

It will be Herzog's first state visit since taking office last May. He will probably visit Washington and New York as well as Atlanta, Georgia, for the Jewish federations meeting. No official invitation to meet President Ronald Reagan has been extended, but such a meeting is expected. The trip is expected to last a week to 10 days in mid-November.

The possibility of Herzog's addressing the UN, where he was formerly Israel's ambassador, is being explored.

Hapoel Ramat Gan stages comeback win

By DON GOULD

After being down by as much as 16 points in the middle of the first half and down 43-35 at the interval, Hapoel Ramat Gan came storming back to trip Hapoel Tel Aviv 76-75 in their national league basketball match at the Ussishkin Stadium in Tel Aviv last night.

Steve Malovic led the charge for Ramat Gan with 27 points and Mike Largee for Tel Aviv with 30.

RESUSCITATION. — Thirty high-school girls from the Triangle village of Taiba have completed a course in resuscitation given by the staff of the Heart Institute of Kfar Sava's Meir hospital.

IDF may stay in Lebanon for years, Peres warns

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Labour Party Chairman Shimon Peres said yesterday there was a danger that the Israel Defence Forces might stay in Lebanon "for years."

Briefing Mapam's council here on his prolonged talks with the Likud leadership last week, Peres said he doubted that it was possible to attain the security arrangements the government has been seeking.

Details of the Likud-Labour talks on this issue were not revealed, but Peres concluded yesterday that there was a danger of a prolonged Israeli presence in Lebanon.

Most of his speech was devoted to a report on the talks in an apparent attempt to regain the support of the Mapam members who had been miffed by them.

There was evident relief in Mapam that the talks had failed, and the party's outgoing Secretary General, Victor Shemtov, declared that there was "a price" to Labour's action. "We shall discuss that price (in another forum)," he continued. Asked later what he had in mind, Shemtov told *The Jerusalem Post* that Mapam members were losing their faith in the Alignment as an alternative to the Likud-led government.

"If you are willing to try to draw up agreed basic guidelines (with the Likud), this means you are not sure there is another way," he explained.

Therefore, Mapam would seek a decision stating that there would be no renewed attempt to form a national unity government, Shemtov said.

'Pension threat' to teachers 'shocks' dept. head

By SUSAN BELLOS
Post Education Correspondent

Education Ministry director-general Eliezer Shmueli said he was "shocked and appalled" by a radio report yesterday that letters had been sent by the Histadrut Teachers' Union threatening members with loss of pension rights if they went along with the Junior high school reform.

(The union yesterday denied the report, saying it had merely advised such teachers they risked losing union membership — see below)

Shmueli, who has actively fought for the school reform in Israel, said that it was shameful that teachers should be threatened if they decide to obey a law which has been democratically enacted by the Knesset."

Late last night the ministry spokesman said that parents who did not send their children to the junior high schools would be breaking the law and legal action would be taken against them.

The debate about the school reform in Rishon Lezion and elsewhere was still in full swing yesterday. Alignment MK Ora Namir, chairwoman of the Knesset Education Committee, was scornful of the almost total support the measure is getting from the academic community.

"Professors — what do they know? — they're cut off from reality" Namir said in an interview about school integration yesterday.

She was responding to a statement made recently by Prof. Yehuda Amir, the director of Tel Aviv University's Institute for the Advancement of Integration in Education, that integration can't work in the early grades in Israel because most parents are dead set against busing.

Namir said that this claim is not correct and that busing should be started at least in the larger urban centres such as Tel Aviv and Jerusalem. She did not believe that parents would object to busing six-year-olds, but she added: "I don't think it should be imposed by force."

RISHON

(Continued from Page One)

high schools not attached to high schools. These exist in some places such as Ramat Hasharon and Nahariya. The union believes these are the best junior highs, and wants to prove it.

The union angrily denied allegations by elementary school teachers who said they were threatened by the union and told that if they taught in the junior highs they would lose pension and sabbatical rights.

The union spokeswoman said that all the union did was to tell its members that they were required to carry out union decisions. If they did not, the union had the right to expel them. Those expelled could join the Secondary School Teachers' Association, the spokeswoman added.

An association spokeswoman said that about half the junior high school teachers in Rishon have switched to the association.

TOMORROW and the DAY AFTER TOMORROW — Haga (Civil Defence) Exercise in the Gedera and Rehovot Region

Tomorrow, Tuesday, October 4, and Wednesday, October 5, 1983, there will be a Haga exercise in the Gedera and Rehovot region. During the exercise, civil defence incidents will be staged, and fire engine and rescue vehicle klaxons will be heard. In the event of a real attack, the sirens will sound a rising and falling note.



The Likud's candidate for mayor of Jerusalem, Shlomo Toussia-Cohen, campaigns in the capital's Beit Hakerem neighbourhood yesterday. (Rahamim Israeli)

Mubarak: Envoy will return to TA 'when the time comes'

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak says he will return Egypt's ambassador to Israel "when the time comes and the circumstance is satisfactory."

In an interview published yesterday in *Parade Magazine*, a weekend newspaper supplement, the Egyptian leader said he resents the charges by Defence Minister Moshe Arens that the absence of the Egyptian ambassador represents a violation of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty.

"We are regretting what happened in Lebanon," he said. "We withdrew our ambassador as a sign of dissatisfaction about what happened. If I had listened to many voices here (in Egypt), I would have cut diplomatic relations."

The interview, conducted in Cairo recently, was published during Mubarak's current visit to Washington, where he met on Friday with President Ronald Reagan and other senior U.S. officials. They urged him to return the envoy to Tel Aviv.

The same will happen today when the Egyptian president receives a delegation of American Jewish leaders. On Friday, Mubarak refused to provide any new assurances that the ambassador will be returned soon despite U.S. appeals, according to a senior U.S. official.

Jackson remembered at ZOA House

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — There were many immigrants from the USSR in the large crowd which paid tribute to the memory of Senator Henry Jackson at ZOA House last night. Defence Minister Moshe Arens said Jackson, who died a month ago, was more than a friend to Israel and the Jewish people; he was a leader of the free world, who devoted his life to fighting totalitarianism.

"I am not saying that he did not criticize our policies or ask questions," Arens said, "but the criticism and the questions were always those of a concerned friend."

Avraham Harman, chairman of the Public Council for Soviet Jewry, reminded the audience that the work started by Jackson is still not finished since there are more than half a million Soviet Jews who want to leave still in the USSR.

BEIRUT FEARS

(Continued from Page One)

the weekend was not intended to partition the country but to prevent chaos.

He spoke yesterday during a controversial meeting with some 600 soldiers who said they were deserting from the Lebanese army in protest against being ordered to fight other Lebanese.

Announcing the move, he said the committee would organize local affairs. If the government later resumed its ordinary functions in the Shouf, then the committee would act only as a pressure group.

"It is not for partition but a purely organizational matter," Jumblatt explained.

He said he would do everything he could to ensure a political solution and create a new non-sectarian Lebanon.

The conference proposal is part of a cease-fire agreement reached a week ago between the Lebanese army and the Phalangist militias on one side and the Druse and Shi'ite militias on the other.

The cease-fire has generally held by Lebanese standards — though the Phalangist radio reported clashes just south of Beirut.

The pro-government newspaper *An-Nahar* said Jumblatt would announce a "Druse defence army" yesterday, but in the event he told a group of 600 men, said to be deserters from the Lebanese army, that the army could only be truly national after reconciliation among all factions.

Meanwhile, the Phalange-dominated "Lebanese Forces" militia yesterday turned over about 200 Druse refugees they had held for several weeks to the wife of a major Druse leader.

The refugees, all women and children, were being held at the village of Ghosta, in the Christian mountain heartland. Hayat Arslan, wife of Druse Prince Faisal Arslan, drove to the village, where the refugees were put into trucks and driven to Beirut under armed militia escort.

In Beirut, red-bereted Lebanese internal security police took over the escort, and the trucks were driven to the Arslan's home, where the weeping women and children were reunited with some of their male relatives. (AP, Reuter)

Israeli Druse 'satisfied' with Jumblatt stand

TEL AVIV. — A spokesman for the Israeli Druse committee that is following events in Lebanon, Mohammed Ramal, yesterday expressed satisfaction with Walid Jumblatt's declaration that he would not allow PLO fighters to establish themselves in the Shouf Mountains, southeast of Beirut.

Jumblatt, the leader of Lebanon's Druse, said over the weekend that PLO men had entered the Shouf during the fighting, but that many had been pushed out and the rest would soon leave the Druse area.

Ramal said in an interview broadcast on Kol Yisrael that the Israeli Druse had "sent messages to the Druse leaders in Lebanon making clear our stand as loyal citizens of the State of Israel."

"We greet him and support his policy," Ramal said of Jumblatt.

DRUSE

(Continued from Page One)

pressure on the Druse has been a powerful factor in preventing a slaughter at Deir al-Kamar, in the mountains, where tens of thousands of Christians are still besieged. Israel Defence Forces patrols sent out from the new Awali line reach to within a few kilometres of the beleaguered town, and Israel has delivered dire warnings to the Druse to desist from any massacre plans.

A review of the Lebanese situation was given at the cabinet yesterday by the director of military intelligence. Following the review, the ministers asked questions, which were answered by the foreign minister, the minister of defence, and the director of military intelligence, a cabinet communique said.

'Hard' Kampuchean money nets 2 years jail

BEERSHEBA (Itim). — A man convicted of fraud was yesterday sentenced by the Beersheba District Court to two years in prison, a two-year suspended sentence and an IS30,000 fine.

Michel Dadiye, 25, of Yavne, was convicted of nine counts of fraud, which involved selling Kampuchean banknotes as "hard currency." Dadiye, and an accomplice who has not been caught, netted about IS100,000, police said.

Egyptian opposition may shun election

CAIRO (Reuter). — The Egyptian parliament yesterday agreed by an overwhelming majority to extend for a third year special emergency laws, disregarding opposition threats to boycott next April's general election.

The emergency laws, introduced the day after President Anwar Sadat was assassinated by Moslem fundamentalists on October 6, 1981, provide for detention without trial.

Ibrahim Shukri, leader of the main opposition centrist Socialist Labour Party, accused the government in a heated parliamentary debate of using the powers to blackmail members of his party.

He said it was difficult for his party to compete in the next general elections under these circumstances.

SHAMIR GOV'T

(Continued from Page One)

In any case, Agudat Yisrael MK Shlomo Lorincz made it clear yesterday that he would not vote for a minority government. "Any government which is not based on (the support) of 61 MKs — I think is not and cannot be a government. It can't work."

Emerging from the meeting, Lorincz said that he had recommended immediate elections should things come to such a pass. He said the other Agudat Yisrael MKs agreed.

The time remaining until the Knesset session will be used by Shamir to assure Agudat Yisrael that its demands that all clauses in the Begin government coalition agreement be implemented — and to make sure that all coalition MKs are in Israel when the vote of confidence is due. Some members are attending the conference of the Interparliamentary Union in Korea.

The time will also be used to try to persuade the six MKs who demanded a national unity government that the Likud made a sincere attempt to form one.

Yesterday former justice minister Haim Zadok briefed them, evidently in an attempt to prove that the Likud had not met their demands.

The six — Knesset speaker Menahem Savidor, former energy minister Yitzhak Berman, and MKs Dror Zeigerman and Dan Tichon (Likud-Liberal), Minister without Portfolio Mordechai Ben Porat and former finance minister Yigael Hurvitz (independents) will meet Shamir at 8 this morning to hear his version of what had happened.

Shamir has been insisting that he took a big risk in proposing that differences between the Likud and Labour on specific issues be decided in the cabinet by a simple majority. Labour, fearing it would be outvoted in a Likud-led government, said that was not enough.

The six are expected to press for a new attempt to establish a national unity government. Berman yesterday reiterated that position.

"We will demand that the talks be resumed. The first step should be to examine our (compromise) proposal and present it to Labour...I will not vote for the (proposed) government if our proposal is not examined seriously and presented to Labour," he declared.

According to the proposal, which concerns what was presented as the main hurdle in the initial stage of the talks, all past cabinet decisions on settlement in the administered territories will be honoured but new decisions will require a two-thirds majority in the cabinet. That effectively would give Labour a veto.

Berman and Ben-Porat said later that their decision on how they will vote will be taken after hearing Shamir.

"I suppose Shamir had good intentions — but he missed the opportunity," Peres said yesterday.

BAR-ILAN UNIVERSITY

deeply mourns the passing of

ELIZABETH LUNENFELD

and expresses sincere condolences to her husband, SAMUEL LUNENFELD, to SYBIL and REUBEN KUNIN, and to all members of the family.

Aridor-Arens dispute on aid unresolved

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A meeting between Finance Minister Yoram Aridor and Defence Minister Moshe Arens apparently failed yesterday to bridge their differences over the request for American military aid for 1985.

Arens has been challenging Aridor's authority to request only $1.35 billion in military aid from the U.S., instead of $1.7b., and had demanded that such a decision should be taken by the cabinet and not by the finance minister.

Aridor for his part has said that he has the approval of Prime Minister-designate Yitzhak Shamir for such a step. The Treasury had accepted a smaller military aid request, provided it was made entirely as a grant, and not split evenly as loans and grants as it is now.

Arens was expected to put his complaint before the cabinet yesterday, but instead he met with Aridor and Shamir in an effort to find a solution. This move was explained by sources close to the cabinet as being due to the current talks to form a new government.

There were contradictory versions yesterday about the results of the talk. Treasury sources hinted that a solution had been found, and that Aridor would put forward his original proposal to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in their meeting on Wednesday in Washington.

The Defence Ministry, however, insists that the problem still exists and that the Aridor-Arens meeting was limited to a statement of positions. A ministry spokesman told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday that Arens still plans to raise the matter at the cabinet "as soon as possible."

New Nevatim air base becomes operational

By LIORA MORIEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — The Nevatim air force base will become fully operational this afternoon following a festive ceremony to be attended by Defence Minister Moshe Arens, Air Force Commander Amos Lapidot, Meir Ben-Meir, Director-General of the Agriculture Ministry and head of the government authority in charge of the evacuation of the Beduin from the Tel Malhata area; and representatives of the local Beduin.

Arens is due to lunch with Beduin in one of the nearby resettlement towns before the air base ceremony.

Dodik Shoshani, local head of the government authority, told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday that the evacuation was a success and that "the Beduin feel they have taken the right step." In fact, he said, many Beduin who are on the periphery of the new air base or even further away now want to vacate their tents for towns too.

The new base is 30 kilometres northeast of Beersheba. To make its construction possible, 750 Beduin families — some 6,000 people — were relocated. Two new towns, Kuseifa and Arouar, were built over the past three years for the evacuees. However, 28 families chose to live in Rahat and 15 families moved to Kafr Kassem.

The construction of the towns and the reparations paid to the Beduin, Shoshani said, totalled IS2 billion.

'Spain moving towards ties with Israel'

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK. — Spain is "moving rapidly" towards establishing diplomatic relations with Israel and has already informed Arab governments about her plans in that regard, according to Spain's foreign minister.

Foreign Minister Fernando Moran met last week in New York with several American-Jewish leaders headed by the president of the World Jewish Congress, Edgar Bronfman. Moran said the strongest opposition came from Saudi Arabia.

Moran characterized as "false" the assumption that his government was waiting for Labour's return to power in Israel in order to establish diplomatic relations with the Jewish state.

"We are just waiting for the right moment, one that will meet Spanish national interest and the cause of peace in the Middle East," Moran said.

He stressed that Spain intends to establish "full diplomatic relations with Israel," involving an exchange of ambassadors.

The Jewish leaders said that the establishment of relations with Israel would help Madrid gain world Jewish support for its policies, as on the question of Gibraltar.

Policewoman accused of drug smuggling

TEL AVIV. — A policewoman serving in the Abu-Kabir lock-up was arrested yesterday on suspicion of helping to smuggle hashish to a female detainee held there.

The hashish had been hidden inside a toothpaste tube, which was in a package brought for the detainee by friends. The policewoman is suspected of knowing of the hashish, but of deliberately neglecting to examine the package.

The hashish apparently was discovered after the policewoman allegedly pretended to examine it, and the case was reported to district commander Nitzav Avraham Turgeman. Turgeman ordered the immediate arrest of the policewoman, who was transferred to another place of detention.

She will be interrogated by the special department for dealing with police suspects, which will try to find out whether the suspect was involved in any other smuggling to detainees and whether she had received any payment for her services.

Mayor Koch slams JDL's anti-sniper patrols

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK. — Mayor Ed Koch has criticized the Jewish Defence League for sending armed patrols into the area around Yeshiva University, in upper Manhattan, in search of a sniper.

The sniper is said to be responsible for several shooting attacks in the area since June, which the university has described as anti-Semitic. New York authorities and local American-Jewish leaders have also attacked the league for mobilizing the patrols.

Forty members of the league, some armed with bats, chains, and knives and all trained in karate have joined the patrols, Ferm Rosenblatt, national director of the league said in a news conference last week.

Alice McGillon, deputy police commissioner in charge of public information, said the JDL had not told the police about the patrols. "It's vigilantism," she said. "It could be dangerous and we don't think it will accomplish anything."

IRRIGATION. — Israel annually produces some $400 million worth of irrigation equipment. About 40 per cent of it is produced by kibbutz plants.

MEAT. — Israel's exports of meat products will reach $15 million this year and are expected to rise to $25m. in 1984.

My wife, our mother, daughter and sister

DANIELA HARAM

(neé Wittenberg)

has been taken from us in the prime of her life

The funeral will be held at 10 a.m. tomorrow, Tuesday, October 4, 1983 at the New Cemetery, Shikun Dromi, Ashkelon.

The bereaved families:
Haram
Wittenberg
Hamer

The unveiling of the tombstone of our dear mother

Mrs. Shlomo (Rivka) Gottdiener ז"ל

of Hajdunanas, Hungary and Brooklyn, and that of our dear brother

Yoel Zisman (Joska) Gottdiener ע"ה

of Nanas — Paris

will take place אי"ה today, Monday, October 3, 1983 at the Har Hazeitim family plot. Bus transport will leave at 3 p.m. from the Plaza Hotel, Jerusalem.

The Family

Yad Vashem to build outdoor 'valley' memorial

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A cornerstone-laying ceremony will be held at Yad Vashem tomorrow for an outdoor memorial that will commemorate the 5,000 Jewish communities partially or completely destroyed during the Holocaust. The memorial, called the Valley of the Destroyed Communities, consisting of rock forms hollowed into caves, will cost up to $8 million and is scheduled to take five years to construct.

Dr. Yitzhak Arad, director of the Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Authority, yesterday took reporters on a tour of the 10-dunam site, overlooking the Jerusalem Forest and Ein Karem, located at the western edge of Yad Vashem.

The construction of the memorial, which will be the only community memorial of its kind in the world, will complete the physical development of Yad Vashem. Three years ago, Arad invited artists and architects to propose a design for the valley that would properly depict the destruction of a "whole Jewish world and culture" in addition to the annihilation of six million Jews in the Holocaust. Landscape artists Lipa Yahalom and Daniel Zur, along with architect Elisha Haussman, were selected for the project, from among the 18 teams that entered designs.

The memorial will be a "total environmental experience," with massive rock forms, some five to seven metres high and coloured with black basalt, suggesting the various destroyed communities by country. They will be arranged in a way that roughly corresponds to the geographical location of the communities in Europe and North Africa. The names of the communities will be inscribed on the rock, and audio-visual programmes on the history of the communities will be shown to visitors inside each cave.

Courtyards will be placed at different levels allowing contemplation and communion by individuals and by large groups outside a particular region. Contrasting with the desolation of the valley will be a Garden of Resurrection and Rebirth planted with flowering plants and wild flowers and provided with observation points over the valley and over Jerusalem corridor settlements.

Eli Zborowski, a Holocaust survivor living in the U.S. who owns the Shaeffer Pen Company, is chairman of the Yad Vashem Friends' Association that will help raise the funds. Already $3 million has been pledged in the U.S. Zborowski has so far got the consent of eight U.S. governors to serve as honorary chairmen of societies being established in each of the 50 states. One of them, William O'Neill of Connecticut, has arrived in Jerusalem for the cornerstone-laying ceremony.



Artist's impression of the Valley of the Destroyed Communities, an outdoor memorial to be built on a 10-dunam site at Yad Vashem in Jerusalem.

150,000 may visit T.A. farming show

By YITZHAK OKED
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Agritech 83, the largest exhibition held at the exhibition grounds here, opens this afternoon with a colourful parade of tractors and other agricultural mechanical equipment.

Deputy Minister of Agriculture Pessah Grupper and officials of the Ministry of Agriculture from Israel and other countries will participate in the opening ceremony.

The organizers expect over 150,000 visitors, including 2,500 from abroad. The foreign visitors include high-ranking government officials, business people and farmers.

Over 500 exhibitors are taking part and about 100 new developments in farming and irrigation equipment will be shown for the first time.

During the four days of the exhibition, there will be three international scientific congresses covering irrigation; plant protection; and fruit and vegetable harvesting.

Also in the framework of the exhibition national prizes will be awarded to inventors of new products.

This ninth Agritech will be open to the public on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday from 9 a.m. till 6 p.m. Single tickets are IS200; for groups IS100 per person.

21 'haredim' arrested at J'lem archeology site

By ROBERT ROSENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Jerusalem police yesterday arrested and later released 21 ultra-Orthodox Jews who tried to disrupt a survey by archeologists of some burial caves discovered at a construction site in Wadi Joz.

The 21 arrived at the site within minutes of the arrival of the archeologists.

The police had been tipped off that the *haredim* might try to prevent archeologists from marking the two burial caves.

Soon after the arrival of the *haredim*, who tried physically to prevent the archeologists' work, about an equal number of policemen, who had been lying in wait in some of the Arab-owned garages in the area, came out to make the arrests.

The two caves were uncovered last week, when bulldozers were widening a section of the wadi.

Arab mechanics stopped their work to watch the police chase the *haredim* through the garage areas.

The scuffle yesterday with police over the graves was the first incident in Jerusalem involving *haredi* opposition to archeological work because of cemetery sites since the end of the City of David dig in mid-August.

Meanwhile, an *ad hoc* committee of archeologists and other academics has announced plans for a rally at the Hebrew University's Givat Ram campus on October 17 to protest against the Agudat Yisrael-sponsored archeology bill.

Many of the country's scientific institutions have pledged their support for the rally, which will include speeches by leading archeologists and scientists, the committee announced.

Justice Ministry to ask U.S. to deport Nazis to Israel

By ROBERT ROSENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Justice Ministry lawyers are in the final stages of documenting an official request for the U.S. to deport former Nazi collaborators to Israel for trial, Attorney General Yitzhak Zamir said last night.

Zamir declined to name the first of the suspected World War II criminals facing deportation from the U.S., and sources in the ministry said that no names can be revealed until the suspects are arrested and on their way to Israel.

Zamir's announcement puts an end to nearly two years of speculation about whether the government would indeed ask the U.S. to deport suspected World War II criminals to Israel.

Among those who may yet stand trial here are Rumanian Archbishop Valerian Trifa, who allegedly incited a 1941 Bucharest pogrom that left some 250 people dead in the streets of the Rumanian capital; Treblinka gas chamber operator John Demjanjuk; and Feodor Federenko, a former armed guard at Treblinka. These are but three of some 200 World War II criminals now residing in the U.S., and facing Federal action to have them deported from the U.S.

Zamir's announcement indicates that the ministry believes its prosecutors will be able to win their cases against the accused.

The problem of witness credibility 40 years after the fact, combined with the question of how to punish World War II criminals convicted here, had weighed against the decision to go ahead with the deportation requests.

The trials would be based on the 1950 Basic Law that enables Israel to try Nazis and their collaborators.

Ministry sources indicated that an overwhelming consideration by Zamir and Justice Minister Moshe Nissim in their decision to ask for the suspects was the attrition of criminals and witnesses alike as a result of old age. Many of those who might yet be accused in Israeli courts are already over 75.

Zamir's announcement came at a symposium in Jerusalem on the subject of the extradiction of World War II criminals, where former Supreme Court Justice Haim Cohn spoke out against putting ex-Nazis and war criminals on trial in Israel.

He said that the legal problems in putting the war criminals on trial were overwhelming, and that an Israel that tried Nazi war criminals today would "not be as impressive" as the Israel that put Adolf Eichmann on trial in the early 1960s.

"I regret to say it, but our trustworthiness" might be questioned, said Cohn, in analyzing the political problems involved in putting the criminals on trial, arguing that he saw "no utility" in new trials.

Zamir's answer to Cohn was emotional, rebutting the "utility argument" with a plea for "justice for the victims and us."

Only at the end of his talk did the attorney general announce the ministry's decision to ask for the deported war criminals.

According to U.S. law, the suspected war criminals cannot be tried in the U.S. for their crimes. However, as those now in the U.S. had to lie about their Nazi affiliations to acquire residency permits and to qualify for naturalization, they are being stripped of their acquired U.S. citizenship and will be deported.

Israel is so far the only country that has expressed any interest in accepting the suspects for trial.

PURIFICATION. — A reservoir-water purification plant is being built on a 100 dunam plot by Kibbutz Or Haner in the northern Negev. The $1.5 million plant, which will feed off sewage water from Sderot and the industrial plants of Sha'ar Hanegev, will supply water for agriculture in the area.

Food prices increased by 6-12%; fuel by 10%

By AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter

The prices of subsidized food products went up by 6-12 per cent and fuel by 10 per cent from midnight.

The Treasury said that the increases represent a continuation of moderate price rises of subsidized products.

The ministry also announced that the price of frozen meat was going up by 10 per cent, due to the devaluation of the shekel during the last few weeks. All the rest of the subsidized food products were raised by 6 per cent on average.

The Energy Ministry announced a 10 per cent adjustment in the prices of fuel, which will cause a further increase in the price of electricity. Electricity rates were adjusted last month retroactively to August by some 22 per cent.

The announcement of these increases follows rises in the cost of postal and telephone services by 5-9 per cent, and of public transport by 10 per cent, which went into effect yesterday. Examples of the increases (in shekels):

	OLD	NEW
Standard bread	6.30	6.70
White bread	8.10	8.60
Halla	9.20	9.80
Margarine (200g.)	8.30	8.80
Milk (1 litre)	15.80	16.80
Frozen chicken (nos. 1 & 2)	113.00	120.00
Frozen chicken (No. 3)	110.00	117.00
Eggs (No. 1)	3.95	4.20
Eggs (No. 2)	3.90	4.15
Eggs (No. 3)	3.65	3.85
Petrol (91 octane)	32.90	36.20
Petrol (96 octane) (94 oct. was 36.70)	—	41.50
Gas (12 kg) (plus VAT)	431.30	474.78

Zamir places tight muzzle on judges talking politics

By ROBERT ROSENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Attorney-General Yitzhak Zamir has laid down some explicit rules regarding political declarations — including signing petitions — by judges.

In an opinion written at the request of Justice Minister Moshe Nissim, Zamir comes down firmly against judges expressing in public any personal opinion on "controversial political or state subjects."

Zamir did not refer directly to former district court judge Dov Eitan, who allegedly signed a Yesh Gvul petition and caused a controversy that led to his resignation last month.

Zamir's opinion, based on the law declaring judges to be state employees, goes further than the ordinary ban on political statements by civil servants.

He says that even if the political statement is not "directly forbidden" by law, judges should not make such statements either in writing or orally, "in order to preserve the sprit of the law and their status as judges," a ministry spokesman said.

The same rules apply to judges in labour and religious courts, the opinion states, and it points out that any judge breaking the rule could be prosecuted in the Judicial Disciplinary Court.

Industries' fund enables Technion to hire new staff

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Eight new lecturers have been taken on for the 1983/84 academic year by the electrical and computer faculties at the Technion, the first staff increases in these departments for several years.

The 6 per cent staff increase was financed by a new fund, recently established by the country's electronics and computer industries to enable the Technion to attract bright, young members of staff. The higher salaries offered are now sufficiently attractive to poach these lecturers from the industries themselves.

Despite the fact that both the computer and electronics industries are suffering manpower shortages, they regard the fund as a long term investment.

In a move to attract more students, the Technion will this year contact parents of ninth-grade high schoolers asking them to encourage their children to study advanced mathematics and physics for their *bagrut* examinations, to qualify them for Technion admission and to boost the declining number of high school graduates opting for engineering and sciences.

The Technion started its new school year yesterday, two weeks ahead of the rest of the country's universities, giving its 6,000 undergraduate and 2,000 post-graduate students a fortnight's extra tuition.

The Technion spokesman announced that while the number of students had remained steady, more freshmen were accepted this year for the study of electrical, aeronautical and food engineering and computer sciences.

This year the Technion instituted three new study programmes; an undergraduate course in information systems engineering leading to B.Sc. degrees, and post-graduate courses, leading to M.Sc. degrees in agricultural engineering sciences and materials engineering sciences.

Sports writers from Israel, Syria meet in London

Jerusalem Post Staff

Journalists from Israel, Syria and Jordan participated in a fortnight-long seminar for sports writers in England and Wales, the Federation of Israeli Journalists announced.

The Arab and Israeli newsmen were among the 51 from 35 countries, mainly in the Third World, participating in the seminar, which took place in London and Cardiff.

It was organized by the International Olympics Committee, the British Olympics Committee and the International Union of Sports Journalists.

Asher Palgi named J'lem district attorney

The cabinet yesterday approved Justice Minister Moshe Nissim's nomination of Asher Palgi as Jerusalem district attorney.

Palgi was born in Haifa in 1931 and is a graduate of the Hebrew University's Faculty of Law and of the University of California at Berkeley. He has worked in the Jerusalem district attorney's office since 1964.

PHILHARMONIC. — The Beersheba Philharmonic, under its director Mendi Rodan, will begin a new series of light classics next week with the aim of attracting new listeners.

El Al competes with Lebanese airline

By MENAHEM HOROWITZ
Jerusalem Post Reporter

METULLA. — El Al is competing with Lebanon's Middle East Airlines in flying Lebanese out of the area.

The two El Al counters, set up in Metulla and Rosh Hanikra during the war in the Shouf Mountains while Beirut Airport was closed, are still in operation.

Last week, Beirut Airport reopened, "siphoning off" potential passengers from El Al to the Lebanese airline.

El Al informed Lebanese tourist agencies of its prices, which are considerably lower than those charged by Lebanon's airline.

PLO charged with 'vicious PoW propaganda'

TEL AVIV (Itim). — The PLO is waging "a vicious propaganda campaign" regarding the IDF prisoners it is holding, said Shmuel Tamir, the lawyer in charge of negotiations with the PLO for a prisoner exchange.

Tamir, formerly minister of justice, was reacting to an announcement by PLO spokesman Abu Maizer that Israel was putting up obstacles to an agreement.

The PLO "is unready for a negotiation (on a prisoner exchange)" but had to pass the blame for the lack of progress on to Israel because the organization is under pressure from the families of PLO men in Israeli hands, Tamir said.

Abu Maizer said that the PLO had received no response to the letter it sent the International Red Cross on May 10.

In the message, the PLO laid down its conditions for the repatriation of the eight IDF men: the release of the 5,000 prisoners in the Ansar detention camp, the release of some 1,250 PLO men in Israeli jails, and the return of the archives of the Palestine Research Centre, taken by the IDF from West Beirut in September 1982.

Tamir said that the condition of the Israeli prisoners is "far from satisfactory."

Acre protesters block road over accidents

Jerusalem Post Reporter

ACRE. — The western half of the Napoleon junction on the Acre-Haifa highway was blocked to traffic for about an hour yesterday by local residents protesting the high number of accidents at the location.

The demonstrators, residents of the Ben-Gurion and Neve Sapir neighbourhoods, want the authorities to install traffic lights at the junction or to build a pedestrian overpass.

PRESCRIPTIONS. — Kupat Holim Klalit has increased from IS9 to IS11 its fee for each medication on a prescription.

Fund-raisers to meet President Herzog

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Jewish fund-raisers from around the world arrive today for two separate "president's missions" hosted by President Chaim Herzog.

Leaders from 25 communities in the U.S. will take part in the United Jewish Appeal's president's mission, led by UJA national vice-chairman H. Paul Rosenberg, of Kansas City, Missouri.

The four-day event will include visits to Project Renewal neighbourhoods and on-site reviews of services and programmes funded by UJA campaigns. President Herzog will greet participants at a buffet reception at Beit Hanassi tomorrow.

The UJA leaders and nearly 100 fund-raisers participating in the Keren Hayesod-United Israel Appeal president's mission will be briefed together by Defence Minister Moshe Arens at the Laromme Hotel in Jerusalem today. These fund-raisers, who come from Europe and elsewhere, will be here for seven days. They, too, will be received by Herzog and meet with a number of ministers.

Anti-Nazi fighters assemble in capital

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Thousands of Jews who fought against the Nazis in Allied armies and partisan bands will assemble in Jerusalem today for the first World Assembly to Commemorate Jewish Resistance and Combat during World War II.

Participants from countries around the world will take part in commemorative ceremonies and an all-day symposium on Thursday concluding the event. Non-Jewish fighters will also participate.

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir is to address the opening ceremony tonight at Yad Veshem.

The world assembly is organized by the Prime Minister's Office, the Israeli Information Centre, the Yad Vashem Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Authority, and the World Federation of Jewish Fighters, Partisans, Combatants and Camp Inmates and the Israel War Veterans' League.

International seminar on blind in Haifa

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — An eight-week international seminar on the rehabilitation of the blind is to open at Haifa University's Centre for Rehabilitation and Human Development today.

The participants, from India, the Philippines, Korea and Singapore will tour Israeli institutions for the blind. The seminar is being funded by the German Christoffel Blindenmission, an organization for the blind.

Mount Zion Fellowship

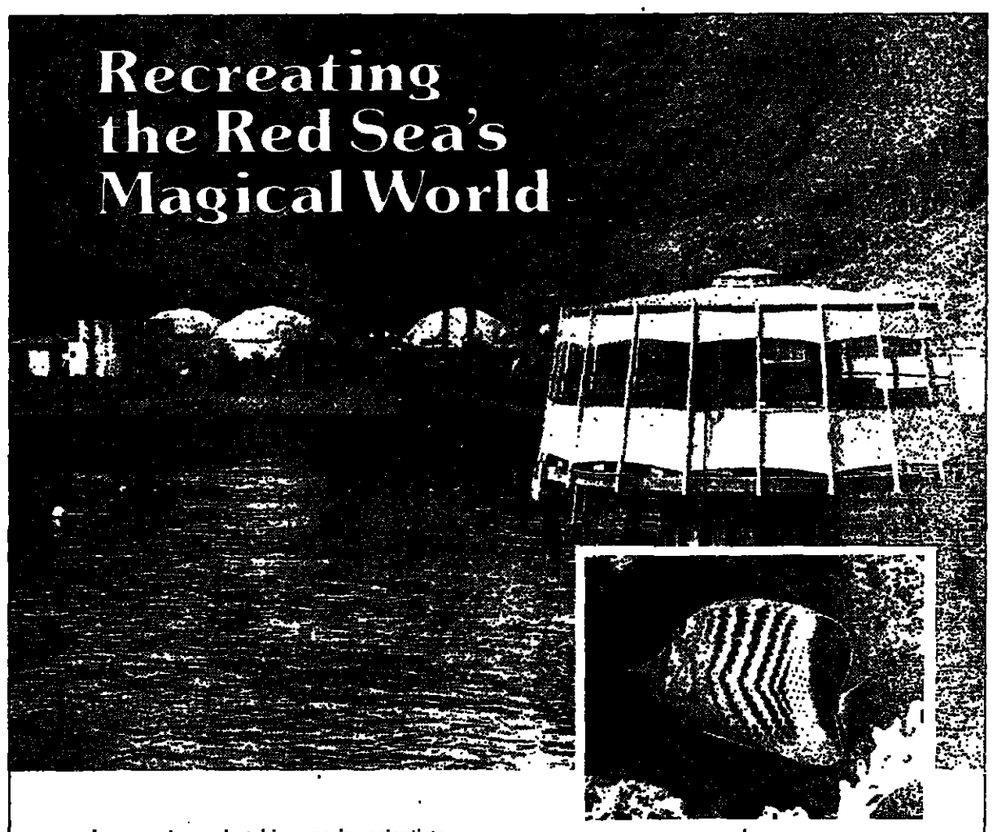
Annual Conference
PRAY FOR THE PEACE OF JERUSALEM 1983
Monday, October 3, 1983 — 7 p.m.
Tuesday, October 4, 1983 — 8 p.m.
Wednesday, October 5, 1983 — 8 p.m.
Pincus Hall, Binyenei Ha'ooma, Jerusalem
Pastor: RUTH HEFLIN
Everyone welcome — entrance free
Details: Halcyon House, 13 Ragheb Nashashibi, Sheikh Jarrah, Jerusalem. Tel. 02-283964.

The Hadassah Family in Israel extends warm greetings to the

HADASSAH FOUNDERS' MISSION

on the commencement of a fact-finding visit to Hadassah Institutions in Israel.

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Celia & Aharon Blecher, Forest Hills, N.Y.
Minnie Brasnberg, Great Neck, N.Y.
Ruth & Henry Cooper, Baltimore
Stella & Samuel Ehrlich, New York City
Arlene Faber, Van Nuys, Cal.
Adaline & Richard Fleischaker, Oklahoma City
Nettie Freeman, San Francisco
Rosalie & Billy Goldberg, Houston
Rose & Morris Goldstein, Bellerose, N.Y.
Mollie Goodman, Brooklyn, N.Y.
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Dr. & Mrs. Milton Groesman, Nashville
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Leslie & Dr. Herman Hirschfeld, New York City
Ann E. Hopfan, West Palm Beach, Fla.
Rowena Kimmel, Forth Worth
Mr. & Mrs. M. Klein, Albany, N.Y.
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Adena Rubin, Forest Hills, N.Y.
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Dr. Helen Schaffer, Houston
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Dorothy Specter, Deerfield Beach, Fla.
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16 killed in Pakistan local ballot as troops open fire

DADU, Pakistan (AP). — Troops exchanged fire with anti-government demonstrators yesterday during the last round of local elections in southern Sind province and 16 people were killed, according to witnesses.

The troops were trying to clear trees and boulders blocking the national highway near Moro, about 320km. northeast of Karachi, when the mob attacked, the witnesses said. Four soldiers were among those killed.

A government "press note" reported one "miscreant" killed in a clash with security forces near Moro.

It was the second time in four days that anti-election demonstrators had blocked the highway in Nawabshah district and fought with soldiers ordered to clear it. Sources in nearby Sakrand said 57 people, including 15 soldiers, were killed in the clash near there on Thursday.

Earlier reports said yesterday's voting in the interior of Sind had been marred by several bomb blasts that caused no injuries or damage.

Many polling stations were the targets for bomb attacks and in central Sind 11 policemen and election officials were kidnapped.

Opposition sources said most of the six districts voting yesterday complied with a strike call by the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD), which wants immediate general elections.

The elections, which political parties are not allowed to contest, have been dismissed as a farce by the opposition. Voting was split into two polling days to allow the authorities to regroup troops and police.

The first round of the elections, which the opposition is boycotting, took place on Thursday. Authorities delayed polls in the six districts worst hit by anti-government unrest until yesterday to regroup army troops, para-military forces and police.

Three bombs exploded Saturday in Peshawar, capital of the northwest frontier province bordering Afghanistan, while U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger was in the province visiting an Afghan refugee camp and the Khyber Pass.

Weinberger told a news conference in Islamabad yesterday before ending a 36-hour visit that the unrest should not interfere with close military ties between Washington and Islamabad.

The secretary said the U.S. would continue to provide "very advanced weaponry" to bolster Pakistan's defences against the massive Soviet military presence in Afghanistan. He did not say whether new weapons sales were being considered, nor did he elaborate on what kind of weaponry he was referring to. (Reuter, AP)

2 die as Indian police shoot striking workers

NEW DELHI (AP). — Police opened fire to scatter 2,000 rioting tea estate workers in the northeastern Indian state of Assam, killing two, the United News of India reported yesterday.

Violence flared when police were called to break up a demonstration by the workers who were demanding annual bonuses. The workers armed themselves with spears and bows and arrows and attacked the police, UNI said. Three policemen were reported hospitalized.

Nicaragua to fire back over borders

MANAGUA (Reuter). — Nicaragua has served notice that it will respond to attacks by insurgents operating from Costa Rica and Honduras by firing back across the borders.

Defence Minister Humberto Ortega tod reporters on Saturday he had given orders to that effect even at the risk that Honduras and Costa Rica could accuse Nicaragua of aggression and invite U.S. intervention.

"We will reply to fire from where it comes," he said. "If it comes from Honduras or Costa Rica, we will train our cannons at the points from where we are attacked."

The order came against the background of sharply increased activity by U.S.-backed insurgents operating from bases in Honduras, Nicaragua's northern neighbour, and rebels led by former Nicaraguan deputy defence minister Eden Pastora based in Costa Rica to the south.

Military sources said Nicaraguan units had previously been instructed not to fire across the borders to avoid intervention by the U.S., where the Reagan administration sees the left-wing leadership here as the source of all trouble in turbulent Central America.

In Tegucigalpa, Honduras, a government spokesman denied that Honduras was involved in the Nicaraguan conflict.

"Nicaragua tries to confuse public opinion by making it look as if the Sandinistas are victims of international aggression when it faces a domestic insergency because the people refuse to live under Communism," said Almicar Gonzalez, director of the government's Foreign Press Office.

Colonel Cesar Elvir Sierra, director of the Armed Forces Press Office, denied that the Honduran army was supporting the anti-Sandinista rebels operations.



Former vice-president Walter Mondale, during his visit to Jerusalem in July, 1978. (Sunphot)

U.S., Soviets losing control—Kissinger

HAMBURG (AP). — Former U.S. secretary of state Henry Kissinger warned in an interview that the Soviet Union and the U.S. are losing control of political events and should improve communications between their leaders.

"In the last eight years, or perhaps before that already, the two superpowers have lost control over political evolution," Kissinger said in an interview with *Der Spiegel*, the West German news weekly.

Kissinger, interviewed in his New York apartment, blamed much of the bitter relations between the Soviet Union and the U.S. on lack of communication.

"Think of the Mideast war of 1973," he said. "We were in touch with the Soviets daily, even as our forces were on a state of alert. In the end, both sides held themselves back," he said.

"In the current situation, I am not sure such communication is possible."

Kissinger said it was essential that the two superpowers maintain a dialogue. "A certain amount of trust is necessary," he said.

Presidential-hopeful Mondale boosted by two victories

HOLLYWOOD, Florida. — Former vice-president Walter Mondale was in a strong position for the Democratic presidential nomination yesterday after notching up two victories against his opponents.

He won 51 per cent of the votes in a non-binding presidential preference poll of local Democratic activists in the north-eastern state of Maine.

Mondale, vice-president under Jimmy Carter from 1977 to 1981, also got a huge vote of confidence from the leaders of the AFL-CIO, the country's biggest trade union group, who preferred him to Ohio senator and former astronaut John Glenn. They voted by a majority of more than 90 per cent to recommend their members to endorse Mondale as the "labour candidate."

In Maine, Senator Alan Cranston (California) came second with 29 per cent and Glenn, who is considered Mondale's main rival, managed only fourth place with 6 per cent behind South Carolina Senator Ernest Hollings who won 11 per cent.

But a poll published in the *New York Times* yesterday showed rank-and-file union members about evenly divided between Mondale and Glenn.

It suggested the leadership endorsement would not mean most of the membership would suddenly swing behind Mondale in the campaign for the Democratic nomination.

A *New York Times*-CBS News poll published on Friday shows that Americans disapprove of President Reagan's conduct of foreign policy by 47 to 38 per cent, the first significant margin of disapproval on that issue since he took office.

The poll compares with a 36 per cent disapproval rate in June and a 40 per cent disapproval rate in a poll earlier this month.

The *Times* said a main factor in the higher disapproval rate was concern over the nation's role in Lebanon.

Those polled believed by a 2-to-1 margin that the outcome of the situation in Lebanon was important to American defence interests, but by the same margin they feared that U.S. involvement resembled the way America became involved in Vietnam. (Reuter, AP)

8,000 Japanese denounce U.S. bases, 'nuclear plot'

TOKYO (AP). — More than 8,000 demonstrators rallied yesterday for a second day of protest against the port call of the U.S. aircraft carrier Carl Vinson at Sasebo in southern Japan. Three people were arrested, police said.

Meanwhile, on a hill overlooking the harbour, thousands of ordinary citizens gathered to get a look at what was billed as the world's biggest aircraft carrier.

Speakers at yesterday's rally of about 7,300 labour activists and 1,000 students adopted a declaration vowing to use the Carl Vinson's port call as an occasion "to confront the cabinet (of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone)" as part of their campaign against the U.S.-Japan security treaty, U.S. bases in Japan, and the protesters attacked what they called "the plot to bring nuclear weapons into Japan on a nationwide scale."

The demonstrations were the second this year to be sparked by the arrival of a U.S. aircraft carrier at Sasebo, site of an American naval base.

In March, 7,000 turned out to oppose a port call by the USS Enterprise. Eight people were arrested then, six aboard boats trying to block the Enterprise as it entered the harbour.

As with the Enterprise, the protesters claimed that the Carl Vinson carries nuclear weapons, in violation of Japan's atomic weapons ban.

The U.S. Navy refuses to comment on its nuclear weapons deployment and the conservative government of prime minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has accepted U.S. assurances that it has not violated the security treaty, under which the United States must consult with Japan about new weapons systems deployed in Japanese territory.

War in Mideast almost certain by end of century, study says

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — War in the Middle East is almost inevitable before the end of the century, but a war in Europe against Soviet forces is not likely, according to a study prepared by the U.S. Air Force.

The study, intended to help plan for the future, said the U.S. must be prepared to fight a lengthy atomic war but concluded that, despite intense debate over medium-range missiles, an all-out nuclear war was unlikely in Europe.

Air Force 2000 said that while the west must be prepared for a war in Europe, "the U.S., the Europeans, and the Soviet Union all wish to avoid fighting on homeland territories."

It said both sides are working politically, economically, and militarily to deter war there and "conflict on a neutral battleground appears more likely."

The study also predicted the spread of nuclear weapons to many major and several minor powers.

It said the battleground where chances of war are greatest is "the area plus or minus 30 degrees from the equator."

"For example, without a settlement of the Arab-Israeli issue, war in the Middle East is virtually inevitable...the possibility of (global peace) seems remote."

Gandhi sees Pakistan as main threat

NEW YORK (AP). — India feels more threatened by Pakistan's U.S.-upgraded military forces than by the presence of thousands of Soviet troops in nearby Afghanistan, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said yesterday.

"I don't see that we are threatened by them... I don't think they are threatening anybody, but we have said we would not like them to be there," Gandhi said referring to Soviet forces in Afghanistan, estimated at more than 100,000 troops.

But, "we are deeply concerned with Pakistan's jumping a decade ahead of us in terms of sophisticated weaponry," she said, criticizing American arms sales to Pakistan. She made her comments on the NBC television interview show "Meet the Press."

The 65-year-old leader said her country also feels threatened by superpower naval operations in the Indian Ocean. "Each presence, whether the U.S. presence or others, attracts others, so we feel danger," she declared.

Gandhi said the Soviet purpose in basing troops in Afghanistan is that "I don't think they would like Western influence to increase there."

Meanwhile, India's mere presence is a deterrent to Soviet encroachment in the region, she said, declaring, "India stands for its independence so in that sense it's a barrier to anybody's expansion."

Cosmonauts said to be in good spirits

MOSCOW (Reuter). — *Pravda* said yesterday that cosmonauts Alexander Alexandrov and Vladimir Lyakhov were in good spirits after three months in space. It made no reference to American reports of an explosion which almost killed their relief crew.

The Soviet daily said the two cosmonauts aboard the Salyut-7 orbital station were carrying out metallurgical experiments, making alloys under zero gravity conditions.

"How are they feeling? Haven't you heard their merry, lively chatter over the radio?" the newspaper quoted a senior official at the mission control centre outside Moscow as saying.

The Washington Post has quoted U.S. intelligence sources as saying three cosmonauts due to replace Lyakhov and Alexandrov narrowly escaped death when the rocket supposed to launch their spacecraft exploded beneath them on take-off last Tuesday.

There has been no report of such an incident nor comment on *The Washington Post* report here.

Aquino's death described as 'plain military operation'

MANILA (AP). — The brother of slain opposition leader Benigno Aquino yesterday accused a government witness of lying when he testified that Aquino was killed by a Communist rebel, and charged that the assassination was "a plain and simple military operation."

Buz Aquino said he has "at least two witnesses" to back up his charge, while opposition leaders earlier said they had 11. The government said it has six people who either saw the alleged assassin shooting Aquino or immediately after the opposition leader was killed.

Aquino's brother talked to reporters outside a Manila suburban church where he and about 300 other supporters gathered for mass after staging the first of a scheduled weekly six-kilometre protest run.

The event is called "ROAR" — Run for Aquino and for Resignation, a reference to opposition calls for President Ferdinand Marcos to resign.

Aquino was gunned down while under military guard at the Manila airport August 21 as he returned from U.S. exile. Troopers immediately killed his alleged assassin, Rolando Galman. Marcos has denied government complicity in the assassination.

The government said on Saturday it had a witness, Rosendo Cawigan, who claimed New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas recruited him and Galman to shoot the former senator.

The government said Cawigan, described as a former Aquino bodyguard who turned government undercover man, told investigators he was himself at the airport bent on killing Aquino when he heard shots and recognized the man lying on the tarmac as Galman.

Marcos yesterday warned that demonstrations have hurt the country economically and said violent protests must be stopped to assure foreign businessmen of the stability of the Philippines.

Marcos called his top security advisers to discuss what "options" to take should conditions deteriorate, the Presidential Palace announced. It did not say what the options were.

Saudi Arabia deports 28 Iranian pilgrims

TEHERAN (Reuter). — Iran has accused Saudi Arabian police of assaulting and arresting Iranian pilgrims on Friday in the Mosque of the Prophet Mohammed in Medina.

Iran's embassy in Saudi Arabia, quoted by the national Iranian news agency IRNA last night, said 28 Iranians were arrested and deported after the incident, which started when some pilgrims kissed the prophet's shrine.

The embassy said Saudi police assaulted pilgrims who kissed the shrine of the prophet and more police moved in when pilgrims responded by chanting "God is great."

Saudi Arabia's form of fundamentalist Islam condemns the kissing of shrines as close to idolatry. But the embassy said it was simply an act of homage.

France-Africa talks today

PARIS (Reuter). — African heads of state gathered here yesterday for a two-day summit with President Francois Mitterrand amid intensive backstage efforts to solve the conflict in Chad.

French officials said the Chad problem would dominate the annual summit between Mitterrand and the leaders of more than 20 African states, most of them French-speaking, which is to open formally today in the spa town of Vittel in eastern France.

Mitterrand was opposed to French military intervention in Africa when he came to power in 1981, but under pressure from conservative African states he has sent an estimated 2,500 French troops to Chad to block a Libyan-backed invasion.

Chad President Hissene Habre met several influential African leaders in Paris during the weekend, and African diplomatic sources said he had come under pressure to take a more conciliatory stand towards his internal foes.

Habre has so far refused to negotiate with his arch-rival Goukouni Oueddei, whose Libyan-backed forces control the northern half of the vast semi-desert country.

Parliamentary union convenes in South Korea

SEOUL (Reuter). — The 70th conference of the Interparliamentary Union (IPU) opened here yesterday with the executive committee reviewing the issues to be discussed by parliamentarians from around the world, an IPU spokesman said.

The committee meeting, held behind closed doors, was expected mainly to prepare for the plenary session which starts tomorrow. About 800 members of parliament from about 70 of the 98 member countries will attend.

The 11-day conference was boycotted by all Communist countries and some non-aligned countries.

Sports

Aussies' great win in Cup

SYDNEY (Reuter). — John Fitzgerald, the "Kid from Cockaleechie," steered Australia into their first Davis Cup final in six years by upsetting world number four Yannick Noah of France 13-11, 4-6, 6-4, 6-3 here yesterday.

The 22-year-old Australian from the small country town of Cockaleechie in the outback of South Australia stormed to his second singles victory of the tie to give Australia an unassailable 3-1 lead over the French team.

Then Pat Cash made the final score 4-1 by defeating Henri Leconte 3-6, 9-7, 8-6 in a last match reduced to best-of-three sets because it had no bearing on the outcome.

Australia will probably meet Sweden in the cup final in Melbourne's Kooyong Stadium from December 26 to 28.

Australia have not reached the Davis Cup final since they beat Italy to win the cup in 1977.

In Stockholm, Guillermo Vilas easily beat Anders Jarryd 6-4, 6-0 yesterday in the "dead" singles, to score the first point for Argentina against Sweden in their Davis Cup semi-final. Sweden had already won the match 3-0.

In a zonal match, Japan won the last two "dead" singles in the finals of the Eastern Zone competition against India, although India had already won the contest 3-0.

In Hartford, Connecticut, unseeded Kim Shaefer stunned top-seeded Sylvia Hanika of West Germany in straight sets, 6-4, 6-3, to win the $30,000 top prize in the U.S. Women's Indoor Tennis Championships.

For Shaefer, 26, who is ranked 64th in the world, it was the first major victory in four years on the women's tennis tour.

India takes 2nd one-day Test

JAIPUR, India (AP). — A hurricane 51-run knock by Sandeep Patil helped TMOTD Cup champions India to win the second and final one-day cricket international against Pakistan yesterday here at Jaipur, the "Pink City." Patil hit two towering sixes and seven fours in his 30 minutes at the wicket. He was adjudged "Man of the Match."

India also triumphed in the first limited overs international Hyderabad, Southern India.

Indian skipper Kapil Dev won the toss and put the Pakistanis in to bat. The visitors only scored 166 for nine in 46 overs. In reply, the home side hit 169 for six in 40.4 overs.

The Pakistan innings began well with Mudassar Nazar and Mohsin Khan scoring runs briskly. Nazar's dismissal at the total of 55 triggered the collapse of two more wickets. Khan was caught by Patil off medium pacer Madan Lal for 22 and star batsman Javed Miandad fell lbw before wicket to Lal after he had made only one run.

Captain Zaheer Abbas was Pakistan's highest scorer, hitting 45 runs. But the Pakistani batsmen were unable to pierce the Indian field, cracking just six fours in the whole innings. Madan Lal was India's most successful bowler, capturing three wickets for 25, while Kapil Dev took the prized wickets of Abbas and Malik. Three Pakistani batsmen were run out.

Squash juniors

By JACK LEON

HERZLIYA. — Aubrey Nathan carried off the major under-18 crown at last week's third annual National Junior Squash Championships here, beating Johnny Ray 3-1 in the final. Gilad Muravitz defeated Warren Berman by the same score in the under-16 last round. The winners of the under-14 and 12 events were Howard Barkham and Mickey Warshaw, who each scored 3-0 victories in their respective finals against Alan Bloch and Yariv Bloomberg. Each event had a 32-strong draw.

Claire Levine, one of the only two girls among the 110 competitors in the Succot meet, made some sports history when she defeated David Kantor 3-1 in the under-16 plate final, to become the first girl to win a championship title in an event also contested by boys. Levine finished the tournament with a total of five victories — all at the expense of male opponents.

Other plate winners were — Benny Steinberg (under-18); Menachem Ne'eman (under-14); Gonen Snipper (under-12).

Spurs sparkle

LONDON (Reuter). — Tottenham beat Nottingham Forest by 2 goals to 1 in an English Division 1 football match here yesterday. It was the first League game ever telecast live in its entirety. This was under a new agreement recently concluded between the Football Association and the television corporations.

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Cease-Fire No. 179

Major News

In Summary

Superpowers Turn to Unquiet Diplomacy

Much as President Reagan had used the downing of Flight 007 to launch his harshest condemnation of the Soviet system and leaders, Yuri V. Andropov punched back last week with an unusually sharp denunciation of President Reagan and Washington. This time the subject was missiles and the exchange put a new chill on the already frosty superpower relationship.

Addressing the General Assembly of the United Nations, the President offered what he described as "important initiatives" in the deadlocked talks in Geneva on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

He said the United States was ready to: 1) abandon the effort to match Soviet medium-range missiles with an equal number of American warheads in Europe and instead would be willing to station some of the new cruise and Pershing 2 missiles in the United States or elsewhere; 2) accept Soviet insistence on including "nuclear-capable" medium-range bombers in the negotiations (which bombers, however, is disputed), and 3) promised any overall agreement on cuts would include Pershings planned for Europe, within minutes of Soviet targets.

Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, was vague on specifics, but he again denounced American plans to begin deploying 572 missiles in Europe in December as "a step against peace." Yesterday, tens of thousands of Russians carrying anti-American banners marched in demonstrations apparently aimed at Western public opinion.

Soviet offers to reduce the SS-20's (each with three warheads) to 162, the present total of French and British nuclear launchers, were rejected anew last week by the French and British leaders. Giving up France's small nuclear *force de frappe* would imperil "the independence and survival of my country," President François Mitterrand said at the United Nations. "Our nerve is being tested," added British Prime Minister Thatcher after meeting in Washington with Mr. Reagan. She said the Andropov statement was "discouraging and disappointing."

Administration requests for the Pershing 2 and new MX missiles as well as the B-1 bomber were tentatively approved last week by the House appropriations subcommittee on defense as it worked on the $187.5 billion military spending bill for the next fiscal year.

The International Institute for Strategic Studies, a well-connected private organization in London, said the world had spent a record $800 billion on weapons in the last year.

The chill in East-West relations affected Mr. Reagan's ratings in the latest New York Times/ CBS News Poll. Concern about the Flight 007 incident and about Lebanon contributed to 47 percent disapproval of his handling of foreign policy; 38 percent approved. However, approval of Mr. Reagan's response to the plane tragedy rose in the last two weeks, from 34 percent to 41 percent. The plane incident was seen as the leading foreign policy issue

Accusations and Search Go On

Charges and countercharges on the downed South Korean airliner were a continuing cause of tension between the superpowers last week. American and Soviet ships pursued their frantic race to find the electronic boxes that recorded the last 30 minutes before a Soviet pilot shot down Flight 007, killing all 269 people aboard.

The boxes stopped sending identifying pings but a Pentagon official said "there's no magic drop-dead date" for ending the search. The two recorders were packaged in high visibility red-orange canisters and equipped to ping for 30 days. The Navy invited international observers aboard a search ship, causing speculation that recovery of the recorders was imminent, but optimism soon dwindled. The target area is 15 square miles of rugged terrain varying from 300 feet to 2,500 feet deep. Underwater mountains obstructed sonar scanners.

Soviet searchers also reported sparse results. A Soviet general handed over five wooden crates containing 76 items of clothing and debris — no human remains or revealing data. "They said it was everything, but do you believe in Santa Claus?" said an American official who attended the exchange on the Soviet island of Sakhalin.

Citing the tragedy as "new, unwelcome evidence of brutal disregard for life and truth," President Reagan told the United Nations the incident "offered unwanted testimony on how divided and dangerous our world is, how quick the recourse to violence." In a reply published in Moscow, Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, expressed "regret over the loss of human life" but replayed the Kremlin line. The plane's intrusion into Soviet airspace, he said, was a "sophisticated provocation masterminded by the United States special services" and an "unprecedented criminal subversion."

However, officials of the international pilots' union called for suspension of the pilots' boycott on flights to Moscow. They said their Soviet colleagues were cooperating on writing rules to improve procedures to prevent a repetition of the tragedy.



The Narragansett, a U.S. ship searching for Korean plane's flight recorder.



Michael Ng

Can Lebanon's Warlords Make Peace?

By THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN

BEIRUT, Lebanon

THE Phalangist party newspaper, Al-Amal, last week came up with a statistic that said a lot about the prospects for the present cease-fire holding and a real Lebanese national entente being achieved. The paper said Monday's cease-fire was the 179th in Lebanon in the last 10 years. Looking at it another way, the paper added, "this means that 178 previous cease-fires had collapsed."

Although the United States played a key role in arranging the latest Lebanese cease-fire and national reconciliation conference, putting its weight behind such an effort for the first time, Arab analysts doubt the result will be a more lasting or meaningful settlement than any of the previous 178 attempts.

Their pessimism stems partly from the makeup of the proposed national reconciliation committee, whose aim is to foster understanding after almost a decade of intercommunal strife. Arab analysts here note that the "grand old men" of Lebanese politics who have been selected to participate on the committee — along with representatives from Syria and Saudi Arabia — are many of the same politicians and militia leaders who have, through past mutual distrust and shortsightedness, brought Lebanon to its present state of affairs.

"If Lebanon were a corporation," a Lebanese banker and former cabinet minister said, "you could say that it has been driven to bankruptcy and its board of directors should be fired. Instead, the same board that drove the country into the ground is being called on to salvage it."

The problem, the banker added, was that there were no other nationally recognized Lebanese leaders available to serve on the committee. Since 1943, when the state was founded, Lebanese political life has been dominated by the same clan leaders and their sons: Pierre Gemayel and his sons Amin and Beshir, Camille Chamoun and his sons Danny and Dory, the late Majid Arslan and his son Faisal, Suleiman Franjieh and his son Tony, and Kamal Jumblat and his son Walid. Those outside the traditional clans, particularly anyone who might create a national following, have always been driven off.

Just getting these feuding warlords to sit peacefully around a negotiating table will be a great achievement. Consider their past relations: Pierre Gemayel's late son Beshir was reported to have ordered the murder of Mr. Franjieh's son Tony. When Beshir himself was assassinated last September, Mr. Franjieh said his only regret was that he didn't do it himself. The Syrians, who will have their own representative at the table, have been accused by another participant, moderate Maronite leader Raymond Edde, of having been behind one assassination attempt on him in 1976. He accused Pierre Gemayel's Phalangist militia of being behind another.

Mr. Gemayel's Phalangist militia is also widely suspected of having set off the car bomb that nearly killed the Druse leader Walid Jumblat last December, an event that forced Mr. Jumblat into exile in Syria. Mr. Jumblat's choice of a safe haven struck many Lebanese as ironic, since the Druse have always privately suspected the Syrians of having killed Mr. Jumblat's father, Kamal, in 1977. Saeb Salam and Rashid Karami, the leaders of Beirut and Tripoli's Sunni Moslem communities respectively, are old rivals and can barely stand to be in the same room.

If by some miracle these men can be brought around one table for a rational discussion, how will they ever be able to draw up an agenda? Some saw tentative signs of hope in the committee's first action, reaching a quick agreement to reopen Beirut International Airport for the first time since Druse shelling closed it August 28. In a meeting yesterday, the committee began trying to work out a plan to exchange the hundreds of prisoners taken during recent fighting. But those moves had little bearing on the major issues.

For instance, Mr. Jumblat says that the fighting in Lebanon in recent weeks was a civil war, while the Lebanese Government has devoted great energy to convincing the world that the crisis was caused by an invasion by foreigners who used antigovernment Lebanese groups to achieve their ends. There is no question that foreign elements, particularly Syria, played an important role in the conflict, but the foreigners would have found no opportunity to enter the fray had the Lebanese communities themselves not been fighting each other already.

Irreducible Differences

"What is disillusioning is that we have not learned from history," remarked Samir Khalaf, professor of sociology at the American University of Beirut. "Even if we liberate the whole country, even if we rehabilitate it, there remains the basic question of how you put together groups who perhaps don't want to be interacting and living together."

The easy solution would be to partition Lebanon, but not a single political faction has suggested that. The only thing the different groups seem to have in common is an awareness that Lebanon is too small to be carved up into cantons or separate states, none of which would be viable entities. And more important, despite 10 years of civil conflict, most areas of the country are populated by both Christians and Moslems.

Perhaps the only solution then is for the national reconciliation committee to settle the differences among Lebanon's 16 distinct religious communities. But that would be much more difficult for the committee's warring members than simply sitting down with one another.

Everything is at issue. The Lebanese want United Nations observers to police the cease-fire, but Syria's President Hafez al Assad informed the United Nations last week that he won't have that, because it would somehow suggest permanent partition — as if his biggest concern were Lebanon's territorial integrity. With the Soviets backing him, he was not merely expressing a preference. Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salem said he understood that the Soviet Union would veto the use of U.N. observers.

Mr. Jumblat and the Syrians insist that the American-sponsored May 17 Israel-Lebanon withdrawal agreement must be abrogated before any national reconciliation can begin, something the Government and the pro-Israeli Christians have so far adamantly refused to consider. As Fadi Hayek, spokesman for the Phalangist-controlled Lebanese Forces put it, "Jumblat will put Israeli withdrawal as the first item on the agenda, and we will put Syrian withdrawal."

Moreover, Mr. Jumblat said in an interview last week that he wants the original 1943 power-sharing formula scrapped and a new pact drawn up that would not give privileges to one community at the expense of another. Under the 1943 pact, the presidency and command of the army must always go to a Maronite, the prime ministership to a Sunni Moslem and the speakership of the parliament to a Shiite. But the Druse now want their own set place in the power structure, while the Shiites, who through population growth are now the largest single community in Lebanon, insist that their role be enlarged. Such changes, however, can come only at the expense of one or more other groups, and Lebanon is not known for peaceful relinquishment of power.

Maybe it was with all of these difficulties in mind that Pierre Gemayel, assessing the significance of the latest cease-fire accord, remarked, "It is the first step in a thousand-mile journey."

Pieces of power Lebanon's principal ethnic and religious groups, their role in Government and territorial strongholds

Group	Estimated population	Seats in Parliament	Areas of concentration
Shiite Moslems	1,000,000	19	Beirut's southern suburbs, southern Lebanon and Hermel-Baalbeck area
Maronite Christians	600,000	30	East Beirut, Kesrrouan, Al Batroun, Zgharta and Al Maten
Sunni Moslems	600,000	20	West Beirut, Tripoli, Sidon, Akkar and Sheheem
Greek Orthodox	400,000	11	Al Koura, East and West Beirut
Druse	300,000	6	Shuf Mountains, Aley and Hasbaya
Melchites	250,000	6	East Beirut and other Christian districts
Armenians (Orthodox and Catholics)	250,000	5	East and West Beirut and Anjar
Protestants (and other minorities)	100,000	2	West Beirut and Tripoli
Palestinians*	500,000	0	West Beirut, south Lebanon, north Lebanon, the Bekaa

*estimated 60,000 have obtained Lebanese citizenship.

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China may hold the best hand in three-sided game 3



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The World

Talking Peace, Thinking War In El Salvador

Combatants in El Salvador's civil war find it expedient to keep talking about political solutions even while pressing for a military advantage. Representatives of the Salvadoran Government and leftist insurgents met for the second time last week in Bogotá, Colombia, but neither side demonstrated much willingness to compromise. The head of the Government's peace commission said afterward that the talks would not continue unless the rebels reconsidered their refusal to participate in elections.

The leftists have maintained that taking part in an election tentatively scheduled for early next year would be futile because an open and honest vote is not possible under the current Government. Instead, they offered counterproposals — among them, a plan to continue the current negotiations with the goal of forming a new government, including the left, to supervise elections. That prospect appeared remote. The peace commission is empowered to discuss only the left's participation in elections; the Government, with United States support, has rejected discussions that would lead to the left's sharing power prior to any balloting.

So tenuous is communication that the chief Government participant said additional meetings would occur only if the insurgents altered their position, while the leftist leaders said that it was their understanding that both sides had agreed to meet again.

President Reagan's commission on Central America, which will be visiting the region next week, will do no negotiating. The fact-finding mission will take chairman Henry A. Kissinger and other members to six nations, including El Salvador and Nicaragua.

Meeting in Washington, the commission heard testimony from Richard M. Nixon, who endorsed additional military aid for American allies in Central America. The former President also proposed a huge 10-year economic recovery program — larger than the Marshall Plan for post-war Europe — that he said would be a model for Western relations with the third world. "The people in these countries have enormous problems," Mr. Nixon said. "The Communists talk about the problems and too often we just talk about the Communists.'



Richard M. Nixon and Henry A. Kissinger in Washington last week.

Jailbreak Lifts I.R.A.'s Spirits

Irish nationalists last weekend attempted what some experts considered impossible, and they half-succeeded. Thirty-eight inmates armed with smuggled guns staged a bloody daylight breakout from Maze Prison near Belfast, supposedly Europe's most secure. The breakout gave a psychological lift to Irish nationalists, demoralized of late by hundreds of arrests based on informers' testimony. Jubilant youths in Roman Catholic neigborhoods lighted bonfires and jeered at army and police searchers.

The inmates stabbed a guard to death and commandeered a food delivery truck in the prison yard; when a guard blocked the gate with a car, the prisoners, members of the Provisional Irish Republican Army and the Irish National Liberation Army, fled on foot. Changing into clothes taken from a prison supply room, they seized cars and trucks and disappeared into the countryside. Nineteen were recaptured by security forces aided by police dogs and helicopters.

The pace of bombings and assassinations had slackened recently, apparently as a result of the arrests and trials largely based on the word of two informers. I.R.A. sympathizers denounced the prosecution witnesses as "supergrasses" — possibly an etymological offshoot of "snake in the grass."

Civil libertarians in Belfast and London also objected, contending judges in Northern Ireland have levied long prison terms on the strength of uncorroborated allegations.

The escape brought outraged protests from the Rev. Ian Paisley and other Protestant militants. Insisting the breakout had been preceded by at least a dozen breaches of security rules, Mr. Paisley demanded the resignation of Nicholas Scott, the province prisons chief, who is a close political associate of James Prior, Britain's Northern Ireland Secretary.

Irish Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald was scheduled to meet Britain's Margaret Thatcher next month. An unofficial group that includes the main Irish political parties has suggested opening discussions on establishing a form of joint sovereignty by the two countries over Northern Ireland.

Deadly 'Model' For Democracy

Pakistani President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq last week encountered further bloody resistance to his version of electoral politics. In the southern province of Sind, where local elections were scheduled to continue today, at least 17 anti-Government protesters were shot dead by troops and scores of others injured.

The violence was the worst so far in a seven-week-old campaign of civil disobedience that has brought 200 deaths and 20,000 arrests by unofficial estimates. General Zia has been promising elections for six years, but the present series of local balloting bars candidates tied to any political group.

Candidates approved by the martial law Government are running without party affiliation. Protesters called out by the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy, an alliance of eight banned parties, staged a two-day "wheel jam" last week, blocking roads and stopping traffic. The latest killing occurred when troops tried to clear roadblocks in a Sind village.

Elections went more smoothly in the province of Punjab, where Government support is strongest, though newspapers reported several deaths. General Zia has portrayed the local ballots as a model for the restoration of democratic rule.

His opponents contend he has no intention of holding national elections. If he did, they say, he would replace the present Constitution with a system that would insure his continuation in office.

The clashes set a turbulent backdrop for Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger's arrival in Islamabad for a three-day visit to discuss military aid. "We warn Mr. Weinberger and the Reagan Administration," a Movement statement said, "that if they continue to support a usurper and dictator in Pakistan, their fate will not be different to what happened in Iran."

If Mr. Weinberger got word of the warning, it apparently didn't bother him. Upon his arrival, he praised the Zia Government for remaining "firm in its opposition to the presence of about 115,000 Soviet soldiers in Afghanistan." He cited Pakistan's strategic importance and said relationships between Washington and Islamabad could serve as "a model for those between all non-aligned and Islamic countries."

Hessians Put Kohl in a Bind

Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats last week apparently paid a price for a year of budget-cutting and belt-tightening. In a state election widely regarded as a referendum on Mr. Kohl's conservative policies, the Chancellor acknowledged "a bitter disappointment."

The opposition Social Democrats made their strongest showing in 18 years in the state of Hesse, winning 51 of 110 seats. The Christian Democrats won 43 and their national coalition partners, the Free Democrats, won nine, for a total of 52.

That left neither side with a majority. The Social Democrats thus were able to hold off an attempt by the Christian Democrats to duplicate their national coalition at the state level, but it was unclear how the Social Democrats could proceed to form a government. They would need five more seats to assemble a majority and the only available coalition partners appeared to be the left-wing Greens. The Greens held on to seven of their nine seats, but the Social Democrats have maintained they would not go into partnership with the radicals.

Milt Freudenheim, Carlyle C. Douglas and Henry Giniger

Reagan Seeks to Dispel Doubt on I.M.F. Funds

Debts of the Few Prompt Global Fears

Exposed positions

Loans by selected banks to key Latin American countries as a percent of bank's capital (as of end of 1982)

	Argentina	Brazil	Mexico	Venezuela	Chile	Total	Capital* (in millions of dollars)
Citibank	18.2	73.5	54.6	18.2	10.0	174.5	$5,999
Bank of America	10.2	47.9	52.1	41.7	6.3	158.2	4,799
Chase Manhattan	21.3	56.9	40.0	24.0	11.8	154.0	4,221
Morgan Guaranty	24.4	54.3	34.8	17.5	9.7	140.7	3,107
Manufacturers Hanover	47.5	77.7	66.7	42.4	28.4	262.8	2,592
Chemical	14.9	52.0	60.0	28.0	14.8	169.7	2,499
Continental Illinois	17.8	22.9	32.4	21.6	12.8	107.5	2,143
Bankers Trust	13.2	46.2	46.2	25.1	10.6	141.2	1,995
First National Chicago	14.5	40.6	50.1	17.4	11.6	134.2	1,725
Security Pacific	10.4	29.1	31.2	4.5	7.4	82.5	1,684
Wells Fargo	8.3	40.7	51.0	20.4	6.2	126.6	1,201
Crocker National	38.1	57.3	51.2	22.8	25.5	196.0	1,151
First Interstate	6.9	43.9	63.0	18.5	3.7	136.0	1,080

*Bank capital includes shareholders equity, subordinated notes, and reserves against possible loan losses.

Source: Institute for International Economics

By LEONARD SILK

WASHINGTON — "Our monetary system is in a rather frightening state," H. Johannes Witteveen, the former managing director of the International Monetary Fund, said at the start of last week's annual meetings of the I.M.F. and the World Bank. Most of the world's money men assembled in Washington share his anxiety.

In ordinary times, the fact that outstanding loans to just five Latin American countries exceeds 150 percent of the capital of the nine largest American banks would be nothing to worry about. Loans to those five debtors account for just 10 percent of the banks' total assets. But these are not ordinary times. Because of depressed exports and high interest rates, the five and scores of other countries in the third world and in the Communist bloc are having trouble just servicing their debt. If more money is not made available to bail them out, the international monetary system could collapse.

President Reagan's speech to the conference, acknowledging as it did the possibility of "an economic nightmare that could plague generations to come," was not just a more realistic appraisal than the White House has hitherto expressed. Because the United States is crucial to any solution, Mr. Reagan's reaffirmation of his commitment to both the Fund and the Bank was the week's most important positive development.

The crisis itself produced the change in rhetoric. The question is whether that presages a change in policy. Mr. Reagan sought to dispel doubts that Congress would back him on a no-strings $8.4 billion share in a $42 billion international package to increase the Fund's lending capacity by declaring his "unbreakable commitment." But Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan gave a flat "no" to more extended United States emergency support. When asked why, he curtly said, "No money." When the Fund's managing director, Jacques de Larosière was asked to comment, he said drily, "Well, everybody has his difficulties." The United States also wants to cut World Bank loans to poor countries.

Ideological Keys

The Administration's efforts to cut back are based not only on reluctance to go to Congress for more money but also on its conservative ideology. Too great a bailout, it believes, will exacerbate the world's monetary problems by making it easier for debtor countries to avoid making necessary adjustments, such as closing their budget gaps and ending the balance-of-payments deficits that have caused heavy borrowing.

The Americans drew criticism last week from British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who said they should practice what they preach. Representatives of other countries, including the conservative West Germans and the Socialist French, also accused the United States of purusing "Keynesian" big-deficit fiscal policies to stimulate economic advance while practicing a restrictive monetary policy to curb inflation, thus producing high interest rates that impede investment and a stronger world recovery.

President Reagan and Mr. Regan countered that tax increases to narrow the United States deficit would arrest the American expansion which is helping to pull the world out of the slump. Mr. Reagan also made a case for greater security, and hence his military budget increases, as the foundation of economic prosperity.

Despite such disagreements, there is a real consensus among the United States, West Germany, Japan and other creditor countries on the need for borrowing countries to put their economic and financial houses in order. Mr. de Larosière stressed that loans would be wasted unless the borrowers ended the loose fiscal and monetary policies that produced inflation and sucked in imports from abroad. A.W. Clausen, the head of the World Bank, regretted so much emphasis in the press on "conditionality," as though it were something that the rich imposed on the poor. The poor accepted it, he said, because it was in their best interests.

Nations can always create more money, in effect, by printing it. The I.M.F. could print up a batch of Special Drawing Rights — international paper currency — after member countries vote to do so. But there is intense debate on how much more money to create.

Opponents contend that more money, whether in national or international form, would be inflationary because there is still a hangover of excess credit expansion from the past and because it would relieve debtor countries of making those necessary adjustments. Proponents, especially among developing countries, feel they need more resources to give them time to adjust. Some, including economists from developed countries, argue that the persistence of high unemployment and excess capacity minimize the inflation risk. In this argument, the advantage is with the givers. But with the conservative Reagan Administration backed by the conservative British, German and Japanese Governments, the nongivers are likely to prevail.

The immediate crisis centers on Brazil, which cannot service its $90 billion in postponed debts unless it gets a quick infusion of cash. The heaviest work last week was in putting together a rescue package of $11 billion for Brazil — though it is still far from clear that the bankers on a steering committee can get their own nervous boards of directors and those of hundreds of other banks not represented at last week's meeting to deliver.

More fundamentally, the short-run crises dominating official attention mean little thought has been given to how to reform the monetary system to establish more control over it. Mr. Witteveen crushingly said in his Per Jacobsson Lecture in Washington last week: "The monetary authorities seem powerless to counter or manage the massive capital flows which have come to dominate foreign exchange markets." That is the fundamental reason for the lack of confidence in the system.

The Maze Escape May Signal New I.R.A. Violence

Politics in Ulster Still Mix Ballot and Bomb

By JON NORDHEIMER

LONDON — Short of the fantasy of a proclamation by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher that all British troops were being pulled out of Northern Ireland, the escape last week of 38 Irish nationalists from Maze Prison was the best news Irish republicans could have imagined.

Many of them have friends or family members behind bars and the memory of the Maze hunger strikers who died two years ago is still fresh. The escape, engineered with weapons apparently smuggled in under the noses of British guards, had an almost mythic appeal.

True, half the escapees didn't get far before being rearrested. And in view of the promises of cooperation from the Irish Government in Dublin, which said it was taking extraordinary steps to assist in the search, others were bound to be caught in the coming days and weeks.

But recapture was only damage control. The escape had blown a hole through an idea that had slowly risen a few feet off the ground this year in Ulster, namely that groups such as the Provisional Irish Republican Army and the Irish National Liberation Army were disorganized, split by internal feuds over policy and were so fearful of turncoats and police spies that they couldn't, in the Irish phrase, "beat snow off a rope."

The jailbreak ended that kind of talk, at least for a while. The carefully planned breakout from the maximum security H-blocks at Maze demonstrated that there was still discipline on both sides of the prison gates. The escape provided romantic lore for republican recruiters and storyspinners proselytizing among the schoolboys of the poor Catholic neighborhoods, where unemployment ranges up to 90 percent for young people under 25. If the 38 could break out of Maze, they could argue, then nothing was impossible, not even the dream of the British leaving one day.

Political Goals

Beside the psychological boost for the I.R.A. and the delight of watching British dismay, the escape put back into circulation men possessing the ultimate combination of terrorist skills — experience in killing people and the raw desperation to stop at nothing. As if to underline the point, bombs were exploded across Northern Ireland after the breakout. Yesterday, a bomb went off outside a police station in County Tyrone and another blew up a carpet shop on the outskirts of West Belfast. There were no injuries.

Some of the escapees know how to wire electronically controlled bombs, the weapon the Ulster security forces fear most. It can be planted and detonated to kill them while they patrol, with less risk than time bombs of injuring civilians.

Killing civilians is seen as counterproductive to the political gains made in the past year by Sinn Fein, the political arm of the I.R.A. The Ballykelly disco explosion set by the Irish National Liberation Army in December, which killed and maimed local teen-aged girls along with British soldiers, set off a wave of revulsion among many republican sympathizers.

For Sinn Fein, the political goal is not the proclaimed one of British expulsion, which is as unattainable, at least under the Thatcher Government, as it is intoxicating. Sinn Fein's short-term goal is the crippling of progress toward the reunification of Ireland through peaceful and constitutional means. The party's success in provincial elections after more than a decade of political inactivity caused a split in thinking among I.R.A. leaders over whether the military, or terrorist, side of the organization should be subordinated to political development. While both factions still agree that military operations against the security forces are essential to keep the pressure on London, the politicians urge more restraint.



Associated Press

Prison officers carrying coffin of colleague killed during Maze prison escape last week.

Gerry Adams, the Sinn Fein leader in Belfast who in June was elected to Parliament (although he refuses to take his seat in London), has been the chief advocate of a strategy of a gun in one hand and a ballot in the other. But the underground military chieftains want to keep the heat on. They distrust the politicians.

This conflict in strategy has led to bizarre twists such as the one that befell Mr. Adams on the eve of his election. No sooner had he deplored the poor condition of public housing in Belfast than a 500-pound I.R.A. bomb exploded near a Belfast police station. The station was relatively untouched, but the explosion ripped open dozens of public housing units on the street.

Mr. Adams does not buy the romantic notion of the prison yard as a way station toward independence. "On the contrary," he said recently, "the imprisonment of thousands of republicans and long periods of life on the run has stunted rather than helped the movement. The development of open democratic policies cannot be undertaken in a conspiratorial or covert manner. It is no coincidence that republicans have had most support when they have been 'free' to engage fully in open political activity."

The republicans have undoubtedly been hurt this year by informers whose testimony has thrown hundreds in jail. The real test of their political strength will come in Ulster elections scheduled in the next 20 months. The first vote is for the European Parliament next year, and while Sinn Fein is expected to field a candidate, its best hope may be to deny one of the province's three seats to a current occupant, John Hume, head of the moderate Social Democratic and Labor Party.

Then in local elections in the spring of 1985, which they regard as a decisive test, Mr. Adams and his party hope to deliver a knockout blow to 100 moderate Catholic officeholders. They are already hard at work preparing for the campaign. Sinn Fein community centers, which combine social services and political recruiting, are springing up around the province — open seven days a week and staffed by determined workers in duffel coats and jeans.

If Mr. Adams and his friends can take political power from the moderate Catholics, they may also be able to exert some influence over the bombers and gunmen who have been in and out of the H-blocks at Maze Prison.

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Businessmen Were Spotted Among Protesters Last Week

Some in Middle Class Begin to Fault Marcos

By COLIN CAMPBELL

MANILA — Between riots last week, several hundred prominent businessmen gathered in Manila's financial district to scold the Government-restricted press for its reporting since the assassination of opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino Jr. All over the capital, business and professional people, the very rich and the merely middle class, were complaining about President Ferdinand E. Marcos's rule. They worry that the political crisis may drive the country's shaky economy into a nose dive, and they hope for changes that would restore their rights and influence and bring long-term stability.

The change of mood has been profound, according to a wide variety of businessmen and foreign diplomats. Speaking of President Marcos, a well-connected entrepreneur said, "Nobody believes him anymore. That includes his own people. This superman is finally failing." One of the world's richest bankers, Enrique Zobel, dismissed Mr. Marcos's threats to prosecute business executives who take part in unruly demonstrations. At a rally in the financial district last week, white collar workers leaned from office windows and dropped bottles on security forces below. Yesterday, police arrested Rogelio S. Panthaleon, an executive who also heads the club where the press was criticized. He was charged with inciting sedition in a memorial booklet to Mr. Acquino he helped publish.

In Mr. Marcos's defense, the Philippine News Agency reported, 20,000 people staged a demonstration in his home province of Ilocos Norte. Manila has long been a bastion of anti-Marcos sentiment; the provinces have yet to be heard from.

The economy has been markedly sluggish since martial law was partially lifted in 1981. Since the Aquino killing, foreign commercial credits have been delayed and industrial expansion projects postponed. The peso has declined 20 percent and may soon be devalued. So much capital is fleeing (perhaps $200 million in the last month) that Mr. Marcos has offered rewards for information on currency black marketeers. About 40 percent of the Government's $18 billion foreign debt is in short-term loans and major American banks may soon start talking about rescheduling their portion of it. Said a Western economist, "Everybody's operating in super-short-term."

The Government can point to economic achievements, however. Some sectors, notably rice and electronics, have been doing well. Mr. Marcos has been dogged in developing energy sources to replace imported oil. And he has stuck by the technocrats in his Cabinet, who, in a time of recession, have opposed increasing spending.

Businessmen have been voicing their grievances, although usually anonymously. There is too much red tape, they say; a few cronies of Mr. Marcos control vast portions of the economy and enjoy ready access to Government money. Many businessmen believe Mrs. Imelda R. Marcos — whom many Filipinos consider likely to succeed her 66-year-old husband — is uninformed on economic matters. Mrs. Marcos counters that many of those criticizing the regime had grown rich during eight years of martial law. She is right about their fortunes.

Like others in Manila, many businessmen believe the murder of former Senator Aquino was an inside job involving people connected with the Government. However, little hard evidence has emerged. The President and his wife and Cabinet members have heatedly denied any part in it. Yesterday, the Government quoted a former Acquino bodyguard who claimed Communists had recruited his former employer's assassin. Mr. Aquino's widow, Corazon, dismissed the account, calling the man "a liar to begin with." Supreme Court Justice Enrique Fernando resigned last week as chairman of the commission investigating the murder and was replaced by Arturo Tolentino, a senior Foreign Ministry official.

A Call for Dialogue

Mr. Marcos has recently threatened to imprison businessmen for rioting, for currency violations, for import and export violations. He has referred to them as "oligarchs" and "the arrogant rich." Jaime Ongpin, a business leader and brother of the Minister of Trade, announced that he was "disturbed by the belligerent attitude of the President" at a time when Mr. Marcos should be "conciliatory."

"What we need is a real dialogue with our Government," said Hilarion Henares, Jr., a manufacturer and former chairman of the government's National Economic Council. "But the newspapers won't even print constructive suggestions." A senior executive of a food processing firm said that Mr.Marcos's televised threat to send executives to jail was "a hollow threat coming from a man who sees his new society crumbling."

Years of one-man rule have diminished the power of old business families and many middle-class businessmen have become cynical about politics, where they have virtually no voice. But no one is calling the situation revolutionary. Most businessmen would prefer to see Mr. Marcos serve out his term, which ends in 1987. They want concessions, not further uncertainty. "Whether he believes it or not, we are trying to help him," said Cesar Buenaventura, president of Filipinas Shell.

Few people are betting that the regime's attempts to repress the agitation with force and threats will necessarily fail. Yet, last week, when bankers and clerks demonstrated in the financial district, the tear gas that dispersed them wafted up to the offices of board members who plainly wish that Mr. Marcos would offer concessions or just go away.



Associated Press

Riot police arresting an anti-Government demonstrator in Manila's financial district last week.

China May Hold the Best Cards for Now

Advantages Shift Subtly in a Delicate Three-Handed Game

By BERNARD GWERTZMAN

WASHINGTON — The United States, China and the Soviet Union last week seemed to be playing another round in an international strategy game, with each side trying to avoid being isolated by the others. The stakes were high — if any two joined forces, they might endanger the country left out. Playing the game vigorously in Peking, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger met with Chinese leaders and announced that Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang would come to Washington in January and that President Reagan would be going to Peking in April.

Mr. Reagan's advisers saw the planned trip as a chance to play up his role as a world leader, an obvious asset if he seeks re-election seven months later. (The China visit may also provide a convenient reason for rearranging his Asian itinerary, delaying a visit next month to the Philippines, where anti-regime turmoil threatens security and political hazards.)

After Washington reclassified China as a "friendly power" and thus eligible for more high technology exports, and the United States agreed to import $800 million of Chinese textiles, Peking seemed ready to reciprocate, at least on the protocol level, Washington had urged Mr. Zhao to come so Mr. Reagan could return the visit.

In China, Mr. Weinberger talked up the Soviet threat and the value of closer strategic ties between Washington and Peking. He dangled a list of possible "defensive" arms China could buy, notably antiaircraft weapons and antitank guns. But the Chinese seemed uninterested in pursuing an open military alliance (which could also be difficult for Mr. Reagan, after his repeated pledges of support for Taiwan). As a reminder that they were not tying themselves to Washington, the Chinese announced talks on normalizing relations with the Russians would resume on Thursday.

As to Soviet-American relations, they remained in a frozen state. Mr. Reagan last week took a different tack with a "high road" speech at the United Nations, stressing the need for arms control accords. But he also continued his verbal assault on Moscow for shooting down the South Korean airliner and he accused the Russians of violating previous accords. Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, obviously concerned about the propaganda effects of the plane incident and angered by Mr. Reagan's insults, condemned the Administration on all fronts.

As a result of the poor state of relations with the Russians, Washington's ability to reap benefits from the triangular game is no longer what it was in the early 1970's when the Nixon-Kissinger Administration finessed both Communist countries while avoiding the appearance of ganging up against either. This was easier when the Soviet Union and China were in a state of mutual military alert. The ability to play the Chinese against the Russians ended in 1980, after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. President Jimmy Carter cut back relations with Moscow and put off seeking Senate ratification of a strategic arms limitation treaty.

Mr. Carter also sought a strategic relationship with China against the Russians. But although Peking had once sought better relations, Washington found it unreceptive when the Carter Administration got around to talking of a virtual alliance. The Chinese seemed to decide to stand aloof, although they, even more than Americans, had reason to be concerned about Soviet military actions in Afghanistan and Southeast Asia.

Testing the Waters

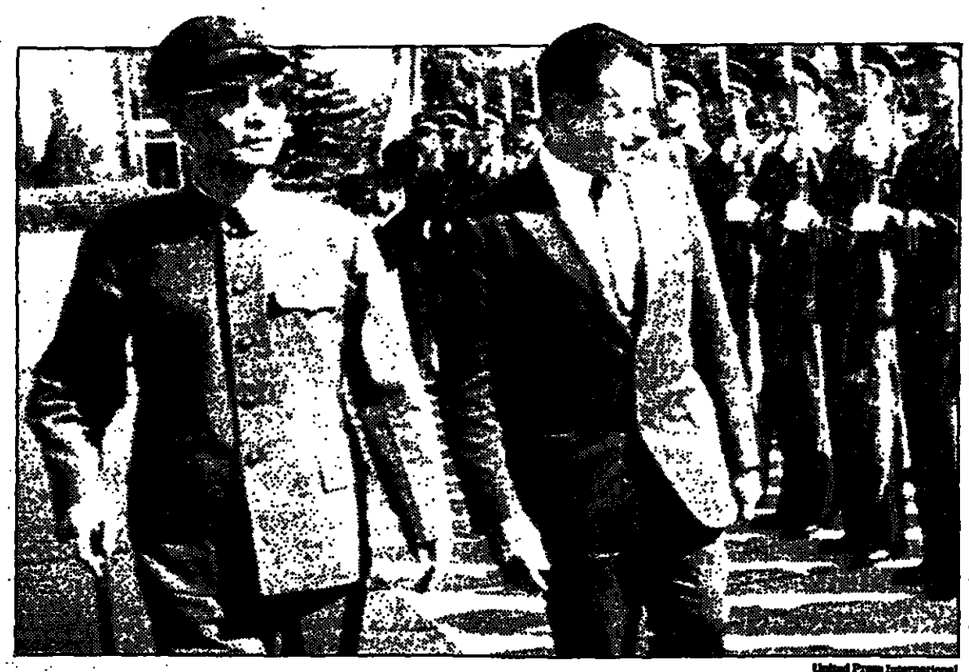
China's doubts about cooperating with the United States were fortified when Mr. Reagan, a long-time supporter of Taiwan, became President. Prolonged debate ensued about Taiwan and issues such as textile limits, handling of defectors, and whether Pan American World Airways should be allowed to fly to Taipeh.

By last year, the Kremlin sensed it could break out of its isolation in the triangle and try to turn the tables on Washington. The Russians began to court the new Chinese leadership, while Peking, seeking to depict itself as a leader of the nonaligned bloc — where being seen as an American ally is a liability — seemed more than willing to test the waters with Moscow. In so doing, China put pressure on Washington to yield on Taiwan.

Peking, which has extracted economic and technological assistance in return for normalization with Washington, now is insisting on security concessions from Moscow. China wants the Soviet Union to reduce its heavy troop concentration along the Chinese border, pull its forces out of Afghanistan and end its backing for the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia.

If the United States was the major beneficiary from the triangular relationships of the 1970's, the Chinese seem to have learned the lesson well and emerged as the leading player now. Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, in New York for the United Nations General Assembly, made that clear in a speech to the National Committee on United States-Chinese Relations. "China," he said, "always adheres to an independent foreign policy, never attaches itself to any big power or group of powers and never yields to pressure from any big power. China has always adhered to principles, neither playing the Soviet card to put pressure on the United States, nor playing the American card to put pressure on the Soviet Union."

Despite Mr. Wu's protestations, however, American officials were watching to see if Mr. Andropov, having virtually frozen relations with Washington, would now meet Chinese demands at least halfway. He could do so by agreeing to reduce Soviet troops in Afghanistan or to a troop pullback from the Chinese border area. With Mr. Reagan due to visit China in seven months, there is time for Moscow to act to stay in the game.



United Press International

Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger reviewing military honor guard with his Chinese counterpart, Zhang Aiping, in Peking last week.

Debate on Antiterrorism

Italians Ask If Detention Still Prevents

By HENRY KAMM

ROME — The "Bulgarian connection" — the allegation that Bulgarian secret services masterminded a Turkish gunman's attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II in 1980 — grew more tenuous last week. The situation raised new questions about whether tough Italian laws used to combat terrorism can be justified after the terrorists apparently have been smashed.

The investigating magistrate who 10 months ago ordered the arrest of a Bulgarian Airline official here because of charges by the gunman, Mehmet Ali Agca, reportedly notified Mr. Agca that slander charges would be brought against him for false accusations. Sergei I. Antonov, the accused airline manager, remains in prison, presumably because the magistrate, Ilario Martella, is still investigating other accusations by Mr. Agca, who is now serving a life sentence.

The developments are fueling a debate in Parliament and the press about the most significant carry-over of "the years of lead," the years in which terrorist groups kept much of Italy in a virtual state of siege. At issue are the exceptional laws and administrative measures that gave police and the courts sweeping powers to act against terrorist suspects.

Under these laws, Judge Martella could keep Mr. Antonov in prison for two years while a magistrate's inquiry continues. Such an investigation combines some of the functions of an American grand jury with those of a district attorney. The magistrate examines accusations, outlines the prosecutor's case and rules on whether trial is warranted, an action similar to an indictment. In cases as grave as an assassination attempt, the magistrate can obtain extensions to keep a suspect in what is called preventive detention for more than five years without trial.

Preventive detention is so widely used that Stefano Rodota, an Independent Left deputy and juridical specialist, estimated that half of Italy's 34,000 prison inmates had never been tried. Inmates protested this state of affars in a series of hunger strikes throughout the prison system last month.

The special laws were challenged only by libertarians while terrorism was scaring the wits out of many Italians. Today, the issue divides much of the political establishment along party lines. The parties to the left are more or less favorable to far-reaching liberalization, the Socialists more favorable than the Communists, who take a stern view of what they consider "left-wing deviations." The centrist and right-wing parties remain skeptical about reducing the length of preventive detention and the categories to which it can be applied. But they are ready to discuss the issue.

Centering on Negri

Since the parliamentary elections of last June, talk has centered on the case of a particularly prominent suspect, Antonio Negri, a 50-year-old political science professor from Padua University and a theoretician of left-wing radicalism. Mr. Negri was arrested in 1979 on suspicion of having been involved in the Red Brigade kidnapping and murder of former Premier Aldo Moro in 1978.



Gamma-Liaison/Flavia Perrone

Sergei I. Antonov (left) in police custody in Rome.

Accusations against the lean and bespectacled academic were raised and dropped and replaced by others, but for four years he remained behind bars without trial. Earlier this year he was finally brought to court, charged with participation in two murders unconnected to the Moro case, armed insurrection and membership in an armed gang. He pleaded not guilty.

During the June Parliamentary election campaign, the small maverick Radical Party, a nettlesome bother to major parties left and right, put Mr. Negri high on its list of candidates. It appeared the subsequently victorious candidate might go to Parliament instead of prison.

But last month, Parliament voted to lift the new deputy's statutory immunity to enable the courts to resume his trial. In the closely divided house, the unpredictable Radicals deserted their fellow member, abstained and thus surrendered Mr. Negri to the penal authorities. Mr. Negri foiled the vote by fleeing, perhaps to France, although he had earlier pledged to face justice.

The Negri case precipitated debate across a basic dividing line. On one side are those who feel that detention for several years without trial was difficult to defend during the terrorist onslaught and is indefensible now. On the other are those who contend that to relax the exceptional laws now would signal terrorist bands to resume their attacks or invite the next politically frustrated generation to form new Red Brigade-style groups.

The problem is exacerbated, in the view of many analysts, by the tendency of the highly independent Italian magistrature — including public prosecutors, investigating and trial judges — to make liberal, some say frivolous or abusive, use of their right to start investigative proceedings and perhaps put behind bars almost anybody against whom a charge has been made.

While the Negri case is viewed as an example of excessively long detention without trial, the Antonov case appears as one of deprivation of liberty on the accusation of a single witness of doubtful character, an assassin convicted of murder in Turkey and attempted murder of the Pope and of uncertain emotional stability to boot.

The debate is not limited to Italy. This year for the first time, American officials, usually generous in their assessment of their allies' records on civil rights, are considering whether to make Mr. Negri's case an issue in the yearly human rights report on foreign countries that the Administration must provide to Congress.

BROADWAY 80



I'm glad I changed.

WARNING — The Ministry of Health has determined that smoking is harmful to health

The Nation

Some Budget Problems Are Only Postponed

That Senator John C. Stennis has been around no one would disagree. The presumption of the long view only gave more force to his comment on the collected manner with which his colleagues last week dispatched the business necessary to keep the Federal Government operating in the new fiscal year. "There's something new under the sun after all," said the Mississippi Democrat.

There is also something like taking conflict resolution too far. A no-frills bill providing stopgap funds for deparments and agencies still lacking appropriations for 1984 passed both houses expeditiously because legislators with the urge to garland were promised prompt gratification through other measures. Their unrelated but cherished amendments, from funding for the Clinch River breeder reactor to drought relief, are likely to be tacked on to a bill making needed additions to fiscal 1983 spending. They are also likely to run up against a veto threat with teeth in it.

As for taxes and the $73 billion in new revenues the budget resolution calls for over the next three years, Congressional taxwriters passed the week quietly putting into an eventual tax package various nickel-and-dime finetunings of the Internal Revenue Service code that Congress would have dealt with this year anyway. On the House side, there was consideration of a new tax structure for the insurance industry that might bring in $1 billion and on the Senate side, work on alternatives to tax-free mortgage subsidy bonds.

Absent White House support, Congressional leaders say, only $12 billion to $13 billion can pass, leaving the Federal deficit near $200 billion a year for the next few years. Administration mainliners saw no reason to waver last week: Expansion, the new White House buzzword, will help stem the red ink, they believe. The reported one-tenth of 1 percent drop in the index of leading indicators in August is characteristic, Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said, "following strong recoveries."

Economic Politics

The formal deficit forecast for the fiscal year that ended last week is $209.8 billion. Because of post-recession corporate profits, the exact figure may be a little less than $200 billion — or some $90 billion more than the record $110.7 billion set in 1982. That is a point Congressional Democrats hope to run through the ballot box with next November. On Friday, the last day of fiscal 1983, House Republicans took to the floor to denounce a small new series of radio ads, paid for by the Democrats' Congressional campaign committee, that accuse President Reagan and his party of deception in promising a balanced budget.

The week also showed the proven potency of another economic issue. House and Senate conferees went home Friday night unable to decide how long to extend — and how much to increase — benefits to the long-time unemployed. In his national radio address yesterday, President Reagan hailed the Administration-sponsored job training program that started this weekend as a demonstration that "hope is being reborn across America." Citing a private study of 11,400 employers in 354 cities, he said the job market would continue to improve. The August unemployment rate was 9.4 percent; White House economic forecasts put it near that on Election Day.

Jet Lag for The Airlines

Deregulation of the nation's airline industry was supposed to drive prices down. Last week indications were that it may also drive some airlines out.

Continental Airlines, the country's eighth largest carrier, filed for bankruptcy last weekend and sought to reorganize as a scaled-down, cut-rate airline. Eastern Airlines then asked its 37,500 employees to accept a 20 percent wage cut, warning that rejection could also lead to a bankruptcy filing. The following day, Trans World Airlines' parent company began efforts to spin it off.

In the aftermath, everyone was scrambling. Corporations embraced cost-cutting measures to survive the bitter competition that has characterized the industry since deregulation. Union attorneys pored over bankruptcy laws, convinced the airlines were abusing them to sweep aside labor contracts, as Continental's pilots and flight attendants went on strike yesterday to protest what they called union busting. Consumers, meanwhile, chased the latest bargain: Continental's week-long maximum domestic fare of $49.

Had deregulation failed? Some union officials called it a disaster, pointing to the Continental reorganization, under which the carrier rehired about a third of its 12,000 employees at wage reductions of up to 50 percent. (Continental had lost $84 million so far this year.) Others, however, said the current dislocation was simply part of an inevitable shakeout. Some airlines, they noted, have thrived on savvy route planning or high labor productivity.

Whistle-Blower's Familiar Tune

A. Ernest Fitzgerald was dismissed as a military financial analyst in 1969 after he told a Congressional subcommittee about multi-billion dollar cost overruns on C-5 cargo aircraft contracts. The Pentagon's best-known "whistle-blower" got his job back last year. Last week he was back on Capitol Hill to say that little had changed in his absence.

Mr. Fitzgerald, who regained his position as a civilian Air Force management and financial analyst under settlement of a lawsuit he initiated, said that the Government was still often paying inexcusably high prices and getting "horrible quality" in return. He said the Pentagon too often fails to enforce contracts, allows unjustified markups on materials sold to it by contractors and gives big defense contractors no incentive for efficiency. In testimony before a subcommittee of the House Banking Committee, Mr. Fitzgerald said only a new watchdog agency overseen by Congress could prevent companies from adding unjustified costs to military contracts.

Defense Department officials have contended in recent months that they were beginning to control the rising costs of major weapons, but a report by the department's inspector general released in July found exorbitant prices being paid for spare parts. To trim such costs, a bipartisan group of lawmakers introduced a bill in Congress last week to force the Pentagon to submit more contracts to competitive bidding.

Bell Rings but Fight Goes On

As statutory authority for the United States Commission on Civil Rights ran out last week, the Senate Judiciary Committee offered a compromise on President Reagan's effort to replace three commission members. When it came to maintaining the group's political independence, however, senators refused to budge.

The Senate would enlarge the commission from six to eight members. That would allow Mr. Reagan to install two of the three people he proposed for membership in May but prevent him from weighting the commission with those who share his civil rights views — his opposition to quotas and busing, for example.

At week's end, the fate of the compromise was far from secure. A White House spokesman said the President "would like to see all three of his nominees confirmed." Moreover, both houses would have to approve any change, and the House might be less willing to accommodate the President. Two months ago, the House passed a bill extending the life of the comission for five years and specifying that the President could remove a member only "for neglect of duty or malfeasance."

Protest Raised For the Disabled

Under pressure to trim costs, the Social Security Administration improperly put the squeeze on agency hearing judges to cut benefits to the disabled, a Senate panel said last week. The agency may have met its goals, the Senate Governmental Affairs subcommittee reported, but it did so at "immeasurable cost to individual lives."

The report seemed to substantiate a growing number of complaints by disabled people that they had been unfairly dropped from the benefit rolls. Administrative law judges, charged under a 1980 law with periodically reviewing the cases of those not permanently disabled, have complained of being under pressure to reject appeals, a charge Administration officials have denied.

The rate at which new applicants and those under review have been allowed benefits has declined by 23 percent in the last 18 months. The judges' productivity meanwhile increased by 25 percent. Since the reviews began in March 1981, 374,000 people have been cut from the disability lists; 3.9 million continue to receive cash benefits.

The White House also appears to have been meeting its goals in keeping the lid on noncash benefits. A recent Census Bureau report said that even as poverty and unemployment rose in 1982, the number of households receiving food stamps, Medicaid and other in-kind benefits did not increase. The pattern was viewed as a result of a 1981 tightening of eligibility carried out by Congress at the Administration's request.

Michael Wright and Caroline Rand Herron

Congress Agreed to An 18-Month Hitch in Lebanon For the Marines

War Powers Debate Reflects Its Origin

By STEVEN V. ROBERTS

WASHINGTON — Gen. P.X. Kelley, the Marine Corps Commandant, was facing some hard questions from a Congressional panel a couple of weeks ago. "The mission, the role, of the marines," he said, "who went into Vietnam. . . ." The audience gasped as the General plunged ahead. "I mean into Lebanon," he corrected himself, "a Freudian slip."

General Kelley was voicing a thought that troubled many last week as Congress approved — 54 to 46 in the Senate, 253 to 156 in the House — a resolution permitting President Reagan to keep the marines in Lebanon for 18 more months. But as Representative Jim Wright of Texas, the majority leader noted, Vietnam "means different things to different people. When some say Vietnam, they mean we'd be damn fools ever to get involved in another war like that. To others, Vietnam conjures up a vision of the ultimate in cowardice. They feel we abandoned the effort before we won, and should have stayed the course."

The resolution that passed Congress was a compromise shaped by conflicting lessons drawn from the same legacy. Mr. Reagan can now keep the marines in Lebanon well past the next election. But Congress for the first time exercised its authority under the War Powers Act and placed distinct limits on the size and scope of the mission. To both Congress and the White House, these precedents are critical. Negotiators bargained in the full knowledge that power relationships established over Lebanon today could be applied to El Salvador, or elsewhere, tomorrow.

The War Powers Act is itself a major political result of the Vietnam conflict. It reflects the determination of Congress to prevent the nightmare of another unauthorized, undeclared war. Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. spoke for many members when he vowed, "As long as I'm here, it will never happen again."

Critics of the Marine mission see many parallels between Lebanon and Vietnam. Perhaps their biggest fear is that by committing a small force of 1,200 men now, the Administration will eventually get drawn into an endless swamp. "You recall how the Vietnam War developed," warned Senator Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, the Democratic leader. "A little more and a little more and a little more. . . ." Supporters of the Administration policy say Vietnam cannot happen again precisely because the lessons are too clear. "Easy analogies can be dangerous ones," said Representative Sander M. Levin, Democrat of Michigan. "I, for one, don't equate Lebanon with Vietnam. We have a clearly stated purpose and a very limited number of troops."

'Who Are We Fighting?'

Legislators also differ strongly over the goals in Lebanon and the proper use of American power to attain them. To critics of the current course, the struggle in Lebanon is a civil war and President Amin Gemayel resembles the factional leaders the United States backed in Vietnam. "We don't even know who the enemy is," Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr., a Delaware Democrat, said. "Who are we fighting?"

To the Administration and its backers, the enemy is clear, and so is the prize. Secretary of State George P. Shultz has stressed repeatedly that Lebanon is not a civil war, that the marines are aiding the duly elected Government and that the its foes are subsidized by Syria and the Soviet Union. Many Congressmen advanced a Middle Eastern version of the domino theory: if Lebanon falls, other allies and their oil fields will be in danger.

To some extent, Congress is divided by a generation gap. Many younger members, still traumatized by the shaping conflict of their youth, Southeast Asia, refused to believe the Administration when it promised to limit American involvement. And they refused to believe that America had the will, or the right, to use its power to mold events abroad. But older members harked to attitudes shaped by World War II. Representative Henry J. Hyde, Republican of Illinois, described himself as a "World War II young man, who believed some of the things I heard then when Hitler was the enemy." One of them, he said, was "that America had responsibilities in a world that was changing in the face of efforts to dominate it by dictators and the enemies of freedom."

Others maintained that the lesson of Vietnam was not to be timid in the face of foreign turmoil, but decisive. Representative Robert H. Michel of Illinois, the Republican leader, said America should emerge from the "dark valley" of self-doubt through which it has been walking for a decade. That view was shared by some younger members, particularly those who are strong supporters of Israel. Representative Howard Berman, a freshman Democrat from California, told the House that the key to success was to join with allies in the sort of multinational force stationed in Lebanon so "We will not be lone gunslingers going into some far off land."

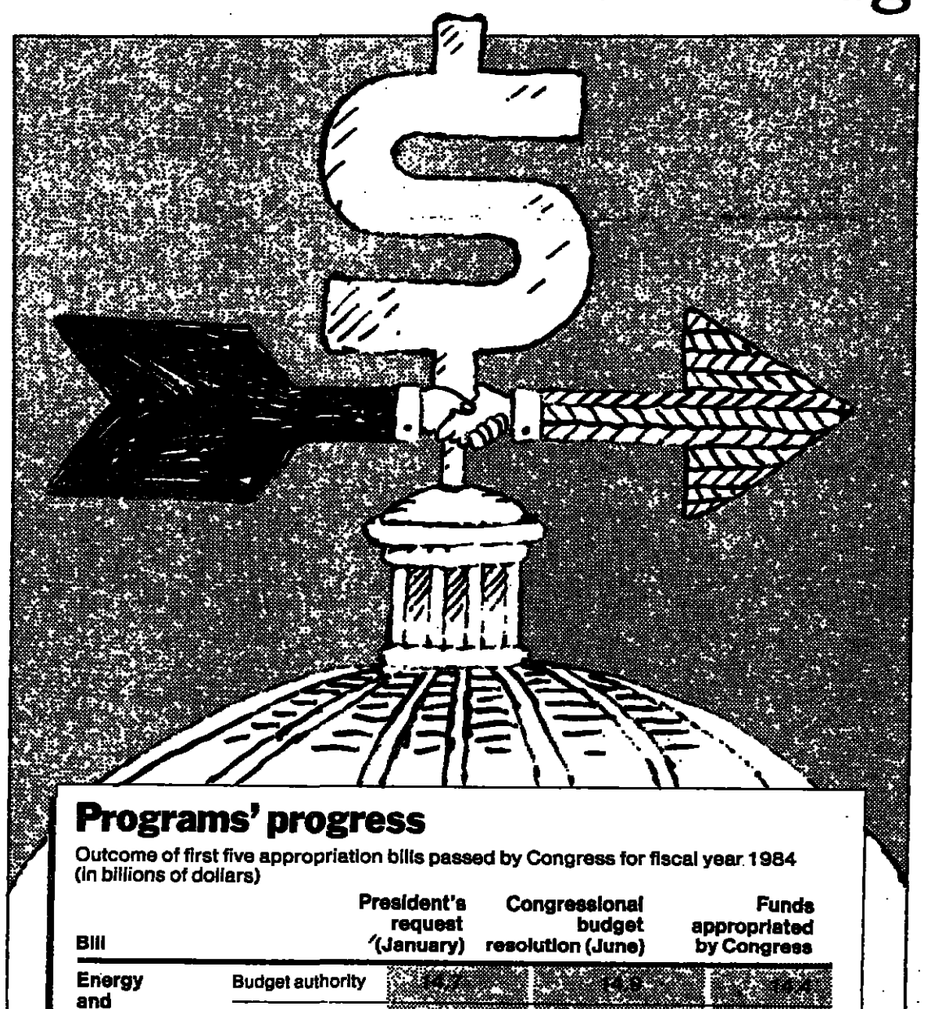
While Congress might be willing to leave the "dark valley" of the post-Vietnam era, the public still seems reluctant to risk American lives for foreign policy objectives. A New York Times/CBS Poll last week found that by a margin of 2 to 1, Americans fear that Lebanon resembles Vietnam. Unless that changes, the Administration could find its options severely limited not only in the Middle East but also in Central America.

There also could be a political price. The poll showed that, for the first time since Mr. Reagan took office, significantly more Americans — 47 percent to 38 percent — disapprove of his conduct of foreign policy than approve of it. The shooting down of a Korean jetliner by the Soviet Union was considered the most important foreign-policy question facing the country. Lebanon was second, and Central America third.

"The real concern and meaning to our people," said Senator John Stennis, Democrat of Mississippi, in an emotional moment in the debate, "is that, by and large, they are the ones that are going to have to put up the boys and the blood and the members of their families to fight a war if we get into it now or later."

Fiscal Year Ended on a Remarkably Unrancorous Note

New Realism Eases Budget Conflict



Programs' progress

Outcome of first five appropriation bills passed by Congress for fiscal year 1984 (in billions of dollars)

Bill		President's request (January)	Congressional budget resolution (June)	Funds appropriated by Congress
Energy and Water	Budget authority	14.7	14.9	14.4
	Outlays	14.8	14.7	14.6
Housing and Urban Development	Budget authority	46.8	57.8	56.4
	Outlays	56.0	56.2	56.6
Legislative Branch	Budget authority	1.5	1.5	1.5
	Outlays	1.5	1.5	1.5
Transportation	Budget authority	16.9	16.9	16.9
	Outlays	20.0	20.4	20.4
Military Construction	Budget authority	6.7	7.3	7.1
	Outlays	4	5	7.1

Source: Senate Budget Committee

Stuart Goldenberg

By MARTIN TOLCHIN

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's tone in a White House meeting with Republican leaders last week belied his words. "My veto stamp is still out," Mr. Reagan said amiably.

Senator Mark O. Hatfield's response was equally at odds with his record of opposition to the Administration's domestic spending retrenchment. "You can just put it back in the drawer," the Oregon Republican, who is chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, replied. "We have the same objectives and we're getting things accomplished on a cooperative basis, not an adversarial basis."

The new amicability was reflected last week as well in the absence of drama at the advent of a new fiscal year.

Only four of the 13 appropriations bills needed to keep the various Government departments operating have been signed into law. But a fifth is on the way to the White House and a temporary catch-all measure called a continuing resolution to fund the rest until Nov. 10 passed both houses of Congress well before fiscal 1984 began at midnight Friday. And despite the warnings of some White House aides that the resolution might be vetoed because it contains $4 billion more for agriculture than the President wants, the confidence of Congressional leaders on both sides of the aisle that the measure would be signed proved well founded yesterday.

How account for the rapprochement on spending? Theories abound, each reflecting the partisan and political views of the author. But Democrats and Republicans agree on one significant point: The new mood reflects a new realism at both ends of Pennsylvania Avenue.

Some Republicans maintain that Mr. Reagan's judicious use of vetoes during his first two years in office impressed the legislators with his willingness to send them back to their calculators, even in the face of an imminent shutdown of Government services because agencies lacked funds to operate in a new fiscal year. They also believe he effectively applied the "big spender" label, making the Democrats trim their sails.

House Democrats counter that their gain of 25 seats last November spelled the end of the Reagan ascendency. "You look at what's happening around here," said Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Massachusetts Democrat. "With the exception of the MX, he hasn't had a victory unless the Democrats have played a part."

Some Democrats also believe confrontational politics has become counterproductive, and as the President has been seeking to soften his "tough guy" image to avoid a perception of conflict, more reasonable behavior at the White House has led Congress to be more reasonable. "There's the feeling we can get a little more if we're reasonable," said Christopher Matthews, an aide to the House Democratic leadership. "If he was going to veto a bill anyway, why not push for everything you want? Now, if he'll give half a loaf, we'll take half a loaf."

Whatever the key to the new spirit, it was already in evidence last spring. Republican as well as Democratic leaders had been telling the White House that domestic spending programs had been cut to the bone and that they could not be cut further — certainly not as deeply as the President had proposed in the budget he sent Congress in January.

"It was just politically impossible to come back again and focus on those programs," said Representative Bill Green, Republican of Manhattan and chairman of the Appropriations subcommittee on Housing and Urban Development. According to an aide to House Republican leaders, David A. Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, told the leadership that in cases in which the President's proposal provided less funding than a program received in fiscal 1983, "we'll take the higher figure."

Returning to Tradition

The more realistic expectations have also produced what some characterize as a more realistic politics. In 1981 and 1982, for example, the White House frequently ignored the House Republican leadership, preferring to make budget deals with the Senate Republican majority. In the House especially, the Appropriations Committee had been all but ignored by the White House, which tended in any case to use the Budget Committees to provide legislative vehicles for fiscal measures.

This year, Representative Silvio O. Conte of Massachusetts, ranking Republican on the House Appropriations Committee, has been a point man in negotiations between the White House and Capitol Hill. Mr. Conte has been meeting with Mr. Stockman several times a week and consulting by telephone several times a day. Last week, for example, when House Majority Leader Jim Wright of Texas proposed an additional $400 million for education, Mr. Conte said the White House would accept only $360 million. Mr. Wright promptly scaled down the proposal.

Mr. Conte has been working the Senate side as well, persuading Senator Lowell P. Weicker Jr., the Connecticut Republican, to lop $1 billion from a spending bill for Labor, Health and Human Services. As Mr. Conte tells it, "I said, 'Lowell, there'll be a bill-signing at the White House. No other Labor-H.H.S. chairman has had a bill.'" And it was Mr. Conte who last week took the message to the House Rules Committee that the Senate leadership had promised a clean omnibus stopgap spending bill and that therefore the House could do no less. The Rules Committee complied, barring the legislators from attaching the unrelated amendments that had bogged down earlier versions of the measure.

Last year, Mr. Conte worked closely with liberal Republicans who were worried that the Reagan spending cuts would produce a backlash at the polls. His analysis of the new atmosphere is not different from many Democrats'. "When the Republican margin was cut down," Mr. Conte said, he told the White House "couldn't just steamroll. They realized they had to compromise."

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The I.M.F.'s Perilous Growth Plan

Economy

Critics fear the fund's austerity drive will kill recovery and drive poor nations further into slump.

This article was reported by Jeffrey Madrick and William Wolman and written by Mr. Wolman.

THE official tone at the International Monetary Fund's annual conference in Washington last week was guardedly optimistic. The forecasts framing the discussion called for an economic recovery in the industrial nations modest enough to allow interest rates to subside but rapid enough to enable the nations of the third world to begin working down their mountainous debt. "The recovery is growing strongly and the adjustment process is working very fast," declared Jacques de Larosiere, the I.M.F.'s managing director, with considerable confidence.

The conference focused on replenishing the resources of the I.M.F. and other world lending agencies. Officials clearly felt threatened by the balky United States Congress, which has yet to vote an increase in the American contribution to the fund. But the general view at the meeting was that once Congress comes through — which most expect — the I.M.F.'s slow-growth game plan for dealing with the world financial crisis, adopted at last year's meeting in Toronto, would work.

There is, however, a counterculture viewpoint — which surfaced frequently in the corridors of the I.M.F. meeting last week — that does not share even such guarded optimism about the future of the world economy. A number of economists and bankers, from a broad political and ideological spectrum, believe that the grand design that succeeded in containing last year's international banking crisis has little chance of putting the world economy back on a path of sustained recovery.

These somewhat iconoclastic pessimists include a Nobel Prize-winning economics professor, a leading Canadian economist of Keynesian pursuasion, a well-known American economist of monetarist bent and a heavy sprinkling of eclectic European and American bankers and financiers of no particular ideological stripe. But their views — more outspoken than most — reflect the deepest fears of a growing number of economists and financiers. Alexandre Swoboda, director of the International Center for Studies of Money and Banking in Geneva, is one of the latter. "All may be fine in the world for the next six months or so," he said last week as he attended the I.M.F. meeting in Washington, "but then something is going to come undone."

If these economists are correct, the great economic policy trap of the 1980's could prove to be the exact opposite of the one that entangled the world in the 1970's. During the last decade, policy makers and forecasters throughout the industrial and developing world repeatedly underestimated the devastating impact of inflation on the world economy, and paid the price in repeated recessions and slow growth.

Now, according to the counterculture view, these same policy makers and forecasters may be locked into a course that not only underestimates the power of the deflationary forces at work but also imposes severe austerity policies that could make the collapse of prices and economies inevitable. These austerity policies are the core of the I.M.F. game plan.

Many mainstream economists, of course, claim that another era of chronic policy errors can be avoided. "I am confident," said Mr. de Larosiere in a speech before the world's bankers last week, "that the spirit of cooperation that has sustained the fund over the recent difficult period can be strengthened so that we can meet the challenges ahead."

Given this general attitude, there was little evidence of fresh thinking at last week's meeting of the I.M.F., and no sign that the world's finance ministers and central bankers were making any serious provisions to deal with the weaknesses, or downside risks, that lurk in many corners of the international economy.

According to Sylvia Ostry, special adviser to the Privy Council in Canada and former chief economist for the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development, "all the risks are now on the downside." In her activist approach to tax and spending policies, Mrs. Ostry is an economic Keynesian.

Said Nicolas Krul, a noted Swiss investment banker who shares some of her views: "The real objective of the I.M.F. conference is to keep serious worries from surfacing."

The counterculture does not speak with one voice, but its basic message is clear: The world's financial problems — however ominous — must be faced openly by international agencies and major banks if they are to be resolved fairly and with as little political pain as possible. To the group, that means three things:

- Banks will have to give up hope of ever collecting all of the billions of dollars owed them by third-world nations.
- Governments in the industrial nations will have to shoulder more of the burden by pumping more money into the developing world's empty coffers.
- Political and financial leaders must shake off their obsession with inflation and adopt policies that are designed to sustain growth, not restrict it, even though inflation might rise somewhat in the process.

Policies that are quite the opposite, however, are now in place. The banks, reluctant to write down bad third-world debts, are rolling over old debts and making very few new loans to developing nations. On top of this, the I.M.F. has imposed stringent austerity programs on 46 developing countries — a quid pro quo for financial assistance — that in some instances have resulted in local depressions that rival the worst periods of the 1930's. And the fear of renewed inflation has so intimidated industrial world leaders that their primary policy initiative has been to hold down growth.

To some analysts, weak economic growth is not the worry. "If there are serious signs of a slowdown, the Federal Reserve can easily lower interest rates," said Barry Bosworth of Washington's Brookings Institution. But his Brookings colleague, Robert Solomon, an international economist, argues that weakness is very much the problem. The industrial world's "insistence on restrictive policies will make it impossible for the developing world to generate the export growth it needs to resolve the debt crisis," he said.

The only real source of world import growth and the one truly bright spot in the world economy is the United States, where a consumer-led recovery has been generated by record government deficits and a sharp fall in the savings rate. But to the counterculture thinkers, that recovery — which is expected to slow in the fourth quarter of this year — is a shaky foundation for world growth. The great concern is that there is no sign yet that rapid United States growth has provided much impetus to a self-sustaining takeoff in the rest of the world economy. The main problems are the shrinking American role in the world economy, and a United States policy mix that has created high interest and an overvalued dollar.

Traditionally, it is the American locomotive that pulls the rest of the economy along. "But the U.S. ability to pull up the rest of the world is much less than it once was," said Mrs. Ostry. "Every 1 percent rise in the U.S. economy will produce only a one-quarter percent rise in the rest of the O.E.C.D."

Moreover, according to A. Gary Shilling, a Wall Street economic consultant who heads his own firm, for the first time in post World War II history, weakness in the rest of the world could pull the United States recovery down as the thrust of domestic consumption and government spending peters out.

Europe is only now showing signs of strength amid its worst levels of unemployment since the Depression. Japan's growth is significantly below normal, and dependent on an export surge that for now is feeding the consumer boom in the United States.

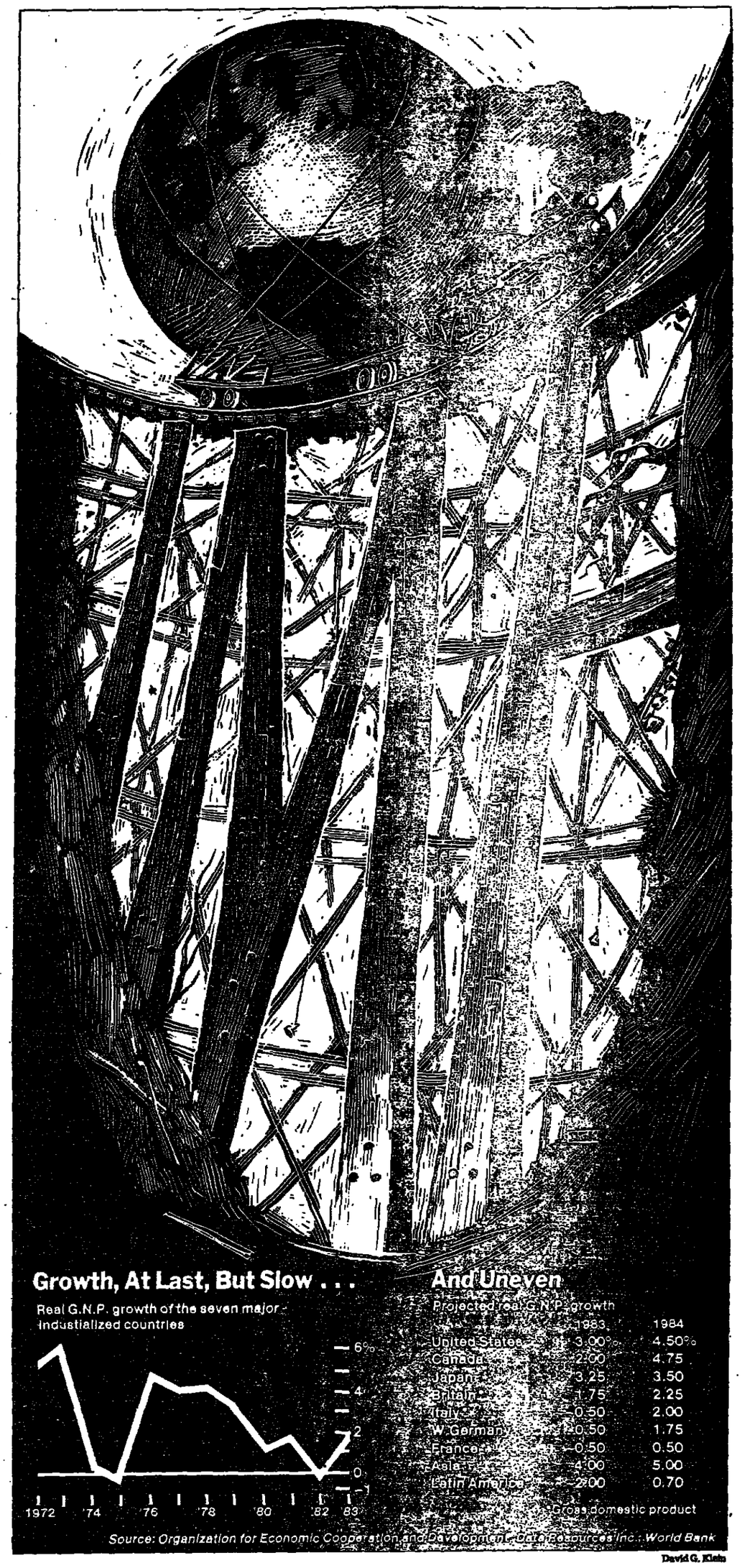
The slow-growth attitude of world policymakers was reflected in Bonn's decision last month to raise its discount rate soon after the first signs of economic strength. Japan, concerned that its budget deficit is already too high, plans to provide no further fiscal stimulus to its economy. And its monetary policy remains constrained as it tries to bolster the yen against the rising dollar. The O.E.C.D.'s July forecast predicted growth in the U.S. and Canada next year of nearly 5 percent. But growth in Japan will be 3.5 percent, far below its historical average. And in Europe there will not be enough growth, says the organization, to prevent unemployment from rising above current record-high levels.

Outside the industrial world, the picture is far worse. Mr. de Larosière points out that 1983 will be the third year in a row in which economic growth per capita has stagnated in the third world. In Brazil, the real gross domestic product has already declined as rapidly as it did between 1928 and 1931. And the outlook suggests that it will drop still further. Production is off at a similar rate in Chile and real wages in Mexico have fallen sharply.

This combination of depression in the third world and slow growth in the West and Japan, is the central paradox in the I.M.F.'s strategy. What export earnings these countries can generate — and it will be modest at best — will be funneled into the repayment of their debt. Brazil's interest on its external debt, for instance, came to 79 percent of export sales in 1982. "Even if they can afford it," said George Soros, a New York money manager who runs the firm that bear his name, "it will just increase dangerous political tensions. There will probably come a point where they just won't be willing to pay."

In some sense at least, the industrial countries chose the slow-growth track upon which they are running. By contrast, the third world has been given virtually no choice but to pull in its belt. Forty-six developing nations are now operating under tough I.M.F. programs designed both to fend off immediate crises and to speed the borrower's return to the private credit markets.

But so far, according to the counterculture view, there is little evidence that the programs are having the intended effect. Net new credits have been minimal in 1983. Data Resources Inc. reports that, based on data from the Bank for International Settlements, net new lending to developing countries in the first quarter of 1983 came to only $2 billion at an annual rate. D.R.I. estimates that the same rate continued into the second quarter. By contrast, new loans in the first half of 1982 grew at a $50 billion annual rate.



David G. Klein

WEEK IN BUSINESS

Baldwin, Too, Joins The Bankrupt Club

Baldwin-United joined Continental Airlines in Chapter 11 bankruptcy. Baldwin, which had teetered on the brink of collapse for months, was forced to file for protection after a dispute among its creditors could not be resolved and a group of three creditors filed a petition seeking to force the company into reorganization. The financial services company responded with its own petition. Baldwin's debt was listed as $1.6 billion. The move was a defeat for corporate rescuer Victor Palmieri, who has been Baldwin's president since May and had vowed to reorganize the company without court supervision. Among the creditors responsible for forcing Baldwin into Chapter 11 was William A. Niskanen Jr., a member of President Reagan's Council of Economic Advisers. He and two brothers sold a bus company to Baldwin in 1981 and are owed $11 million.



Victor Palmieri.

Wall Street Blues. Merrill Lynch and four other securities firms could lose at least $21 million from their dealings with a Panamanian brokerge firm. C&R Pastor Securities notified banks and brokers that it was insolvent and unable to complete $230 million of open transactions, in which it sold securities through the Wall Street firms but was unable to deliver them. As a result, the New York firms had to buy the stock themselves to cover the sales. An S.E.C. official said the default involved transactions in National Semiconductor, Getty Oil and Motorola stock, and estimated that Merrill Lynch's loss could total $8 million. Other firms involved were Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb, Bear Stearns, Ernst & Company and the Advest Group.

Santa Fe and the Southern Pacific announced a $5.2 billion merger that would create the nation's third-largest railroad system after the Burlington Northern and the CSX Corporation. This will be the second merger attempt for the two Western railroads, who have been in sharp competition with each other since the 1880's. Three years ago, the Southern Pacific tried to sell its railroad unit to Santa Fe, but the I.C.C. resisted on anti-competitive grounds. However, with four similar giant mergers within the past three years, most do not see any resistance from the Government. The merger will create a rail system with 25,600 miles of track and revenues of $4.3 billion. Santa Fe, however will be the more dominant company. John Schmidt, its chairman, will be chairman of the new holding company.

Two steelmakers sought protection from troubled times in a merger. The LTV Corporation plans to buy Republic Steel for $770 million, or the equivalent of $35 a share. LTV's Jones & Laughlin steel unit is the industry's No.3 company and Republic is No.4. Together they will create the second largest company in the industry, replacing Bethelehem Steel. Though the merger in more prosperous times would spur antitrust concerns, both companies have suffered considerable losses lately and few analyst expect the Justice Department to object to an attempt to make one healthy company out of two struggling ones.

The economy showed points of weakness in August. The Government's Index of Leading Indicators fell one-tenth of one percent — the first drop in more than a year. The trade deficit widened by a record $7.19 billion, as the recovery spurred imports, and the machine tool industry was still is the doldrums, even though sales rose 59 percent from depressed 1982 levels. "You are talking about increases of 59 percent of nothing," said one official.

Investors took profits on stocks for most of the week. After the Dow Jones hit a record close on Monday of 1,260.77, profit-taking pushed the index lower during the next four days. The Dow ended 27 points below its high at 1,233.13. The credit markets spun wheels for most of the week, and even a $2.3 billion jump in the money supply hardly moved rates upward.

House Action. The coal industry's lobby was no match for the railroad lobby. The House voted 235-182 against a bill that would have made it easier to build coal-slurry pipelines across the nation. Slurry pipelines transport pulverized coal and water, and the legislation would have given pipeline builders the right to take over any property that was in the path of their pipelines.

Nathaniel C. Nash

The New York Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS
WEEK ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1983
(Consolidated)

Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng
Mer Ly	6,529,000	33	– 5⅛
ATT	6,480,600	65	– ⅞
IBM	5,762,600	126⅞	+ ¼
RCA	5,498,300	31¼	– 1½
East Air	5,036,800	5⅝	...
Chrysir	3,558,400	29½	– 1¼
Rep Stl	3,192,300	26½	+ ⅝
Cntl Cp	3,171,200	30¼	– 2¼
AMR Cp	3,091,500	27½	– 3¼
Boeing	2,947,700	39½	– 3½
Tandy	2,769,900	38⅞	– 4⅝
Waste	2,670,100	46⅞	– ⅛
Phib S	2,669,400	29⅝	– ⅛
A Exp	2,555,300	36⅞	– 2
TW Cp	2,528,800	30⅝	+ 2⅛

MARKET DIARY	Last Week	Prev. Week
Advances	786	1,420
Declines	1,169	804
Total Issues	2,206	2,206
New Highs	162	215
New Lows	33	26

VOLUME (4 P.M. New York Close)	Last Week	Year To Date
Total Sales	388,142,900	16,131,883,262
Same Per. 1982	300,909,080	10,915,133,482

WEEK'S MARKET AVERAGES

	High	Low	Last	Net Change
New York Stock Exchange				
Indust	115.0	112.0	112.1	-2.19
Transp	97.2	92.8	93.2	-4.00
Utils	48.7	48.4	48.4	-0.26
Finance	96.2	96.1	96.5	-2.63
Composite	98.5	96.0	96.2	-1.83

Standard & Poor's

400 Indust	193.6	185.9	187.3	-3.85
20 Transp	32.0	29.9	30.2	-1.69
40 Utils	67.6	66.7	67.1	+0.34
40 Financial	19.3	18.3	18.4	-0.64
500 Stocks	171.5	164.7	166.0	-3.44

Dow Jones

30 Indust	1270.7	1224.5	1233.1	-22.46
20 Transp	590.4	555.1	561.5	-22.75
15 Utils	135.4	133.4	134.6	+ 1.26
65 Comb	505.1	485.3	488.9	-10.41

The American Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS
WEEK ENDED SEPT. 30, 1983
(Consolidated)

Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng
ImpCh	5,135,500	8⅝	+ ⅛
WangB	1,434,800	33½	– ½
Cont Air	1,301,300	3⅛	+ ⅛
TexAir	1,056,800	5⅛	– ⅛
OzarkA	758,500	10⅛	– ⅛
DomeP	691,000	4 3/16	–3/16
HowOTr	614,900	10⅝	– ½
CntAir pf	584,400	4	– 1⅛
KeyPh	527,400	28¾	– 2⅝
AmdN	512,900	18½	– 1

MARKET DIARY	Last Week	Prev. Week
Advances	294	422
Declines	505	365
Total Issues	924	916
New Highs	36	42
New Lows	26	18

VOLUME (4 P.M. New York Close)	Last Week	Year To Date
Total Sales	34,984,895	1,643,443,369
Same Per. 1982	21,061,580	835,349,830

Ari Rath
Editor and
Managing Director

THE JERUSALEM POST

Erwin Frenkel
Editor

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Tishre 26, 5744 • Zil-Hijja 26, 1403

The cold peace

DOWN in the Negev, at Tel Malhata, the new Nevatim air base is due to be inaugurated today. The ceremony, almost a full decade after the launching by Egypt of what is widely remembered as the October War, is not a warlike move. On the contrary: it represents, in effect, a celebration of the peace with Egypt.

Under the terms of the peace, concluded four and a half years ago, Israel undertook to withdraw from the vastness of Sinai, which Israelis had come to view as an essential buffer zone. Egypt had insisted that Israel remove all its installations, civilian and military, among them air bases, from Sinai, if it wanted peace, and this country bowed to the condition, despite the enormous cost, material as well as psychological, its acceptance involved.

The building of the alternative Nevatim air base alone, on land from which hundreds of Beduin families had to be turned out, was a most expensive proposition.

But the sacrifice was thought well worth the compensation in the shape of a peace treaty — not a mere end-of-belligerence agreement, but a commitment to fully normalized relations between the two countries, including the exchange of goods, visitors and ambassadors. Israel's expectation was that Egypt, even while cherishing the restoration of Sinai, would find the cultivation of peace a worthy enough end in itself.

The expectation has not been borne out. True, the peace treaty remains intact: Egypt's president, Hosni Mubarak, described it the other day as "a pillar of Egyptian policy." But the pillar is crumbling. Yes, Egypt sells oil to Israel, Israeli ships go through the Suez Canal, Israeli tourists freely travel in Egypt, and there is an Israeli embassy in Cairo and an Egyptian one in Tel Aviv. But all in all, it is, as Egypt's minister of state for foreign affairs, Butros Ghali, put it, a "cold peace."

Egyptians are dissuaded by their own government from visiting Israel, and Israeli goods are virtually boycotted in Egypt. The Israel-Egyptian autonomy talks stay frozen, and last September, after the Sabra and Shatilla massacres, Egypt's ambassador was recalled home. His place is still taken by the charge d'affaires. Last week, while in Washington, Mr. Mubarak was pressed on this point by President Reagan, but he still declined to give assurances that a new ambassador would be dispatched in the near future.

The absence of the ambassador is presumably meant to symbolize Egyptian dissatisfaction with a whole array of Israeli policies — on Lebanon, on Taba, on the West Bank and Gaza. It is also supposed to put pressure on Israel to revise those policies. There is, however, no chance at all that such pressure tactics will achieve their purpose.

Disagreements between the two former adversaries, Egypt and Israel, were foreseen when the peace treaty was concluded. But it was also assumed, at least in Israel, that consistent effort would be made to resolve any emergent differences face to face, through the newly available diplomatic means. Egypt's decision not to avail itself of these means is self-defeating. By freezing the autonomy talks Egypt is not causing Israel to budge one inch from its "intransigent" stand, as it was dubbed by Dr. Ghali. By refusing to appoint a new ambassador Egypt is not advancing the date of Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon by so much as a day.

The effect of the Egyptian tactics is indeed likely to be the reverse of what was apparently intended. Under their impact, even moderate Israelis may well be won over to the hard-line thesis that Egypt's interest in the peace has been exhausted by the return of Sinai, that Egypt is keen not on building bridges to Israel but on mending fences with the sisterly Arab states — indeed, that there is no hope for a genuine accommodation with even the more reasonable Arabs in this, or the next, generation, and that Israel would do better to make itself invulnerable in a "Fortress Israel" stretching over all the territories it now controls.

WHAT IF BEGIN?

(Continued from Page One)

Law: The Government, sect. 5(b)) lays down that "the prime minister shall be a member of the Knesset," and that (sect. 21(b)) "if a minister resigns from the Knesset his term of office as a minister shall terminate the same day," and that (sect. 23(a)) "the resignation of the prime minister is (tantamount to) the resignation of the government."

On the other hand, the same law (sect. 25) seeks to immobilize the membership and composition of a transitional government by barring resignations from it and co-options to it. Section 25 specifically notes that section 21(b) does not apply to a transitional government: In other words, a minister who resigns from the Knesset during a transitional government does not automatically terminate his term of office as a *minister, but remains a minister* until the transitional government is replaced by a new government. But can this apply to the prime minister, who, under section 5, *must* be a member of the Knesset?

Arguably, section 5 takes precedence in any circumstance, and thus if Begin resigned his Knesset seat he would no longer be able to serve as premier. In that case, the cabinet would have to "select another of its members who are Knesset members to serve as acting prime minister until a new *government is established*" (sect. 25(b)).

This procedure however — and here is the nub of the legal/textual conundrum — is provided by section 25 only for a case where "the prime minister dies." There is no mention of a case of a prime minister (of a transitional government) simply resigning from the Knesset.

Does this omission mean that in such a case section 5, which requires that the prime minister be a *Knesset member, is inapplicable* after all?

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* DIE NEUEN SUPERPULLIS
* KLEIDER MIT CHIC UND CHARME
* GRUNDGARDEROBE FÜR MOLLIGE

POSTSCRIPTS

P.S. AN AMERICAN Jewish doctor who is a Habad hassid has been given permission to wear a U.S. Army uniform even though his kippa and full beard violate dress regulations.

The hassid studied in medical school at the expense of the army in exchange for a commitment to serve three years as an army doctor when he completed his training. Having started his studies as a non-observant Jew, he became a Lubavitch follower before completing his degree. He grew the beard and donned the skullcap, which resulted in his superiors' refusal to allow him to wear his uniform.

It was proposed that he serve in civilian clothes, but he declined, turning to Jewish organizations for assistance. A committee, after *initially deciding that Jewish law does* not require the growing of a beard, finally decided to let him have his way.

J.S.I.

Invincible Old Guard

By SHEVAH WEISS

OUR NEXT prime minister is going to be Yitzhak Shamir, a member of the "fighting family," one of the IZL old-timers, born in Eastern Europe, who at a certain stage joined Lehi. In a secret ballot, held by the Herut Central Committee, Shamir beat the younger David Levy, the newcomer who apparently didn't stand a chance.

Of Israel's six prime ministers, five came from the ranks of the Diaspora-born old-timers. Israel's leaders have not, on average, been older than leaders in the rest of the democratic world. However, in view of Israel's unique history, the clear distinction between old-timers and newcomers, between those born in the Diaspora and the native-born Israelis, it is strange that 35 years after the establishment of the state the latter have not yet gained predominance.

One brief exception is Yitzhak Rabin, who was recommended by the founding fathers, as was Yigal Allon, who never made it, and was tripped up by his contemporaries.

This curious phenomenon of Israeli politics is worth a quick glance. There are several observations which should be made.

• Undoubtedly the old guard still benefit from the aura surrounding the "founding fathers." The 1977 political upheaval meant that, after the Labour Party had run out of founding fathers capable of active leadership, Herut would have its chance: first Menachem Begin and now Shamir. Ya'acov Meridor was knocked out of the running primarily because of the "Berman invention fiasco," in which the much-touted energy-saving device he backed failed to come through.

• In Israeli politics the "iron law of oligarchies" is clearly at work. In oligarchical parties the old guard is strongly inclined to castrate the next generation through co-option, i.e. by selectively associating potential heirs with the leadership group, without placing them at the point of the pyramid. This was done in Mapai, it is now being done in Herut. It is strange how the so-called "1948 generation" in both camps have, despite their ambitions, stepped aside in favour of their elders, and made do with central positions which are, however, not at the top. There is something extremely Jewish about this.

• The rule of the old-timers is characterized by an inclination for centralism which is implemented, to a large extent, by means of divide and rule tactics, and especially the preservation — if not the encouragement — of divisions between potential heirs. The disturbed relations within this group, in both camps, have undoubtedly added to the strength of the surviving older generation.

Strangely enough, the young guard tend to gather around the old guard, rather than join up with the next generation. This alliance between movement elders and the "boys" is one of the fascinating phenomena of the Israeli party oligarchies.

• The 1948 generation, or that which should have been dominant today, is characterized by strong academic leanings, technological, administrative and military performance and a penchant for the arts. It is a generation with a strong aversion to politics, which it sees as an unproductive occupation. Thus, due to a process of negative selection, the old guard has found it easier to preserve its rule.

Clearly nature will eventually prevail. The old-timers are not immortal. Even dictators lucky enough to escape assassination and to live to a ripe old age have finally departed, as have leaders of democracies. The next generation will get its chance, even if it is slightly delayed.

The writer, a professor of political science at Haifa University, is a Labour Party MK.

The Sharon threat

By SHULAMIT ALONI

TOTALITARIAN leaders who destroy the institutions and ethics of democracy come to power by going out into the streets, to the masses, and avoiding those forums where genuine debate is conducted and where questions demand answers. The masses, as opposed to the public, are always the same, whether they are in Germany, in Russia, in Italy, in Poland, in Egypt or in Israel.

The crowd mentality is a state where normally controlled individuals, who in a different setting would be thinking and levelheaded, lose that important sense of self-awareness and become part of an instinctive, primeval, tribal mass. The technique of the totalitarian leader, the anti-democrat, the king of the soapbox, is widely known. Books have been written about it. It goes like this:

• How to impose unsustainable terror on political rivals, to confuse and undermine them: At a given sign, the verbal terrorist looses a veritable flood of lies and defamation against any opponent who seems dangerous, until the victim's nerves give way. This tactic is based on an accurate evaluation of human weakness, and succeeds with almost mathematical certainty.

• Large crowds of people can be swayed only by speech; volcanic eruptions of human emotion are caused either by collective misfortune or the searing fire of words, directed at the masses.

Any intelligent person who takes the trouble to analyse the speeches of Ariel Sharon since our entry into Lebanon, and even before that, will see how this man uses the technique employed by fascist leaders in Europe between the two world wars.

Everyone knows that the Alignment, which comprises former chiefs of staff, a prime minister, ministers and so on, is no hotbed of anti-Zionist traitors or PLO agents. Sharon's speeches never supplied real answers, complete information or reasonable explanation of his actions as a minister. To questions, he would reply: "I don't speak to non-Zionists, traitors" and the like.

Everyone, even those who carry Sharon's banner, know that Israel's press and its journalists are not the PLO. But Sharon used the technique described above to stir up his followers against the press, leading them to cry "PLO."

Everyone who reads the papers knows that the commission of inquiry set up to investigate the events at Sabra and Shatilla raised Israel in the estimation of the world and highlighted the morality of its people and the quality of its democracy.

Every independent thinker knows that a demonstration of 400,000 redounded to our credit and saved us from the harshest criticism, from being called aggressors and murderers. But Arik Sharon, who thinks he is the people of Israel and the State of Israel, slings mud at the commission and calls 400,000 people traitors, just so he can hear an inflamed crowd bray "King of Israel."

What kind of approach is this to democracy?

BOTH HE and others know that none of these people is a traitor; that the leaders of Peace Now are officers in the reserves who went through hell in Lebanon during dozens, if not hundreds, of days of service. But to Sharon, falsehood is a political tool: to him, white is black and black is white.

He led Prime Minister Menachem Begin and the entire government up the garden path, and has decided that the best form of defence is attack. Since he finds lying no problem, attack is easy.

The late Simha Ehrlich, who originally took him into the party, said, after Sharon had revealed his true colours: "If this man gains a position of power, we'll see concentration camps here — not for Arabs, but for his political rivals."

Begin said he was liable to place the government under a siege of tanks. Today, it is Yisrael Katz, who was connected with bicycle chain attacks on Israeli Arabs at the Hebrew University, who rounds up street mobs to support Sharon and Raful.

As an Israeli, a staunch upholder of democracy, I believe that our society rests upon the recognition of human rights — for every individual — on the freedom of speech and the right to know. I see a grave threat to our national character from this terrible man. The more I read, the more I hear him speak, the more I mistrust him.

If my fears are not to be realized, let us all beware of this human bulldozer, driven by nefarious methods and a power-hungry vindictiveness.

The writer is a Knesset member and leader of the Citizens' Rights Movement.

READERS' LETTERS

LIFE STYLE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I thought you would be interested in a note from a satisfied reader. I am so glad that there is an additional magazine now on Wednesdays. I usually only buy *The Post* on Fridays — but now, thanks to *Life style*, Wednesdays and Fridays are a must.

Keep up the good work.

PHYLLIS GOULD
Bat Yam.

Sir, — I find Philip Gillon's article of August 24 about Corfu extremely sexist, condescending, offensive, in poor taste and totally out of place. The same can be said of the illustration. The only thing more offensive than the article is the fact that you had to ask if it was sexist.

Shame on you!

OREET SEGAL
Jerusalem.

Sir, — Why do you impose on this reader, a Christian, and on many more who are devout Jews, a licentious religious propaganda piece you entitle "Not so Gay" (August 31)?

Its author, Sheldon Teitelbaum, may consider himself and those he writes so sympathetically about as entitled to their aberrant sexual tastes, according to the perverted and degenerative notions of "liberalism" and "democratic" permissiveness. Others may consider that as infectious corruption, just as it has healthily been considered in non-degenerative societies through most of history. They believe it will corrode and erode the moral, social, spiritual and eventually civil health and cohesion of any society that tolerates it.

The preference of those who are concerned about the future of our society and the health of Israel will still be to respect the mandates of the Divine revelation of the true standards that the Creator expects of us: that is what Israel is all about.

GRANT B. LIVINGSTONE
Metula.

Sir, — Thousands of our men are serving both here and in Lebanon so that we at home can live in peace and security. Your *Life style* editor seems to be going out of her way to besmirch our honoured army and courageous soldiers, and I refer to two consecutive weeks in which she has included two articles doing just that. One was on 'punk' rock (August 24) where there were disgusting comments given not by average pre-army teenagers, but by a couple of degenerates who in no way symbolize the morals or attitudes of the majority of our young adults just prior to their army service. The other article, (August 31) was on homosexuals in the army.

If this is what your *Life style* editor thinks is going to draw readers, she is dead wrong. She is on a sure path to losing them.

ILANA HALEVY
Jerusalem.

Sir, — *Life style* is a peach of an idea, but the reality is a fragmented fruit salad. Make up your mind what is it to be. Hard-hitting insights into real issues such as Sheldon Teitelbaum's recent treatment of the problems of homosexuals in the IDF (I hope), or the insipid visits to candy factories and Sunday-school handicrafts.

ROBIN BRAUER
Tel Aviv.

Sir, — I should like to congratulate you on the birth of *The Jerusalem Post's* new baby, *Life style*. The second and third issues were just as lively as the first.

MARION LUPU
Haifa.

ELECTIONS AND BUS STOPS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I refer to M. Shifrin's letter of September 19 entitled "Herzliya eyesore."

The Municipality of Herzliya — and the other neighbouring municipalities — has no jurisdiction over, and no responsibility for, anything which transpires on the national highway. Highways are the responsibility of the Department of Public Works. This includes the siting of the interurban bus stop M. Shifrin describes. It was erected by Egged by arrangement with the P.W.D. and Herzliya has absolutely no connection with either its maintenance or its cleanliness.

On the other hand, local roads in Herzliya come under the Municipality's jurisdiction and are certainly an issue which I deal with in my election campaign. M. Shifrin, like other residents of our city, is invited and even urged, to come to my meetings where all the facts concerning any road are given and explained.

YOSEF NEVO
Mayor of Herzliya
Herzliya.

REBUILDING OUR NATION

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I am writing to express my strong disagreement and incredulity concerning the Gordons' letter of August 24, "Alienating Diaspora Jews."

Even though I live in a country of the Diaspora, namely Australia, I do not feel alienated by Deputy Prime Minister Levy's words. I feel enthralled and in full agreement with them. Unlike the Gordons, moreover, I do not believe that by being abroad and acquiring masses of wealth, that I am any friend of Israel, let alone my country's best friend.

If Israel had to, she could do without the paltry millions that Diaspora Jews gives. As Mr. Levy says, the minimal amount we do give makes us "stand taller and with pride." The giving of money, in fact, is one of the only things that keep a connection between Diaspora Jews and their Jewishness.

The "billions" Israel receives from the U.S.A. are not charity either. Israel pays back in kind by her loyalty and stability and as a strategic ally in the Eastern Mediterranean and volatile Middle East.

In contrast to the Gordons, I believe that Israel needs people more than gold. I definitely believe it would "be better for American Jews (as well as others in exile) to be (in Israel) working as Israelis" — not wasting their lives in the Galut.

The ingathering of the exiles and the populating of the land are no long-term dream but a fact that must come to fruition soon, or Israel and world Jewry are doomed. Israel and world Jewry exist in a hostile world — Israel is in danger from the Arabs and the Galut is endangered by the mobs of anti-Semites, assimilation and extinction.

Wouldn't a country of seven, eight or 10 million Jews be better suited to protecting Israel from annihilation and Jewry from extinction than a mere 3.5 million weary exhausted Jews that we have there now? Being there is the best and, I believe, only way of sharing the burden of rebuilding our nation.

WARNER LANG
Maroubra, Australia.

DEMOCRACY IN PRACTICE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In her letter of September 5 regarding electoral reform, Zelda Harris may have "contradicted herself" as David Twersky claims (Letters — September 16), but she seems to have exposed a raw nerve of this kibbutznik. The political power wielded by the kibbutzim is, in demographic terms, less democratic than that of the Aguda of the NRP for instance.

Twersky's attack on CCC's electoral reform platform is, by definition, prejudiced, since any serious electoral reform will have to be at the expense of agricultural as well as clerical pressure groups masquarading within, or, as political parties.

It would also seem that democracy is all very well as long as it is applied to everybody except one's own special interest group. Clearly those who live in greenhouses should be more careful where they throw their political stones.

IAN MORLEY
Herzliya.

TESTIMONIAL TO BEGIN

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Jews everywhere owe a debt of gratitude to Menachem Begin. This man of history began a lonely and lifelong fight for his country and his people in his youth. His single-minded vision, combined with matchless integrity and principled leadership, is awesome. Even now when the cause of Israel inhabits him totally, his honesty compels him to step down. Above all, Mr. Begin wanted to bring peace to Israel. However, his disabilities have mounted to a point where they preclude him from giving full measure to his responsibilities. He has more than earned some peace for himself.

World Jewry will pay homage to this immortal. Now is the time to visit Israel as a testimonial to Menachem Begin.

DR. MEYER ASHPITZ
Flushing, New York.

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ESSAY

Should Reagan Retire?

By William Safire

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 — Instead of joining the chorus chanting "will he or won't he?," let's pose a more answerable question about the President's election-year plans: *Should* Ronald Reagan run for re-election?

The Sanhedrin of sychophants in the West Wing rush to tell him that he is the indispensable man. Republicans urge him to run for the party's sake, complaining that it is now too late for any other Republican to launch a successful campaign. His old friends talk about the usual "unfinished business" and the need to re-establish the two-term Presidency.

But the man who chose to place a portrait of Calvin ("I do not choose to run in 1928") Coolidge in the Cabinet Room must also be looking at the other column on the yellow pad.

Forget the possibility of defeat; that's never an honorable reason, and in Mr. Reagan's case not a realistic reason, for not running. Set aside the health/age factor; a healthy male of 72 has a life expectancy of ten more years. Although his wife's haggard appearance must be cause for concern, her weight loss offers more of an excuse than a primary reason for giving up the roles they both spent 12 years seeking.

The reasons for stepping down:

1. *His domestic business is indeed finished.* Mr. Reagan came to Washington to break the back of a ruinous inflation, to rebuild and revitalize American defense, to roll back the increase of taxation. He has accomplished all three goals. Next year's deficit will be reduced by the vigorous recovery, unemployment will continue downward, and he would leave office as the man whose economic philosophy set a new course for prosperity.

2. *His present foreign policy could better be carried on by someone else.* Just as Mr. Reagan has demonstrated an expected adherence to principle in economic affairs, he has demonstrated a surprising willingness to become an ultra-pragmatist in foreign policy. Since the Reagan elected as a hard-liner turns out to be a moderate, could not that centrist policy better be pursued by a President who is elected as such? If he has adopted détente as his new goal — to the point of being willing to de-couple any Soviet behavior from arms talks — that goal would be more attainable by an accommodationist Chief Executive specializing in low-key rhetoric.

3. *The next term would play to his weak suit.* Mr. Reagan's primary interest and greatest experience has been on the domestic side. The mid-80's appear to call for a man with a grasp of both the scope and the detail of international strategy. If he chooses to run, and wins, Mr. Reagan would soon be a lame duck — one of Disraeli's "exhausted volcanoes" — facing a Congress with newly strengthened war powers and eager to erupt in opposition. With almost twice as many Republican as Democratic Senate seats at risk in 1984, the likelihood is a loss of a Senate majority; a second Reagan term would present a vista filled with vetoes.

4. *The demands of the Presidency would be greater.* The hardest non-crisis work a President does is preparing for a national press conference, putting in two hard days of homework on the full range of Government activity. Mr. Reagan has not held a press conference in over two months, preferring the powder-puff interrogation of Merv Griffin. In a new term, this kind of ducking and coasting — eroding the tradition of a monthly press conference — will not be met by today's complaisance. The drumbeat criticising a President "out of touch" will be insistent, as the incentive to discover scandals grows.

5. *Neither the party nor the conservative cause would expire if Mr. Reagan retired.* Both George Bush and Howard Baker would make formidable middle-of-the-road candidates, while a Jack Kemp-Jeane Kirkpatrick ticket would thrill the hard-line faithful and ambush the Democrats at Gender Gap. A youngish conservative running on the Reagan record could win now and serve eight years; but after four more years of Reagan, the change-hungry electorate would swing sharply left.

6. *Retirement need not mean full-time wood-chopping.* As the only undefeated champ among ex-Presidents, Mr. Reagan could return to the airwaves and Op-Ed pages as a respected and influential commentator, in the role most natural for him: principled advocate, not compromising executor. He could bypass the standard book of memoirs; if the Reagan recollections were produced for television, the ratings of a great documentary series like "Victory at Sea" would be topped by the visual history of "Potomac Valley Days."

Will Reagan retire? The odds makers say no. Should he retire? I may have to eat these words if McGovernism triumphs, but I think President Reagan would better serve the country by passing the torch to somebody ready to make a fresh start on the course he originally set.

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct.1 — The relations between the United States and the Soviet Union have been so bad lately that there's a tendency here at the United Nations to believe that Yuri Andropov has abandoned hope of reaching a compromise on the control of nuclear weapons with President Reagan, and will therefore wait and maneuver for a change of Administration in Washington.

If so, this may be the worst idea the Soviets have had since they shot down the South Korean plane. There are now over 400 days until the U.S. Presidential election of 1984, and time is not on the side of compromise or common sense.

Every few days, while Presidents Reagan and Andropov and other politicians exchange insults, the technicians on both sides add one or two more nuclear missiles to their arsenals.

In a private conversation with a few reporters here the other day, President Mitterrand of France deplored the "politics of passion." And he reminded the General Assembly of the United Nations that each of the two superpowers "has a nuclear system of 2,000 to 3,000 launchers, carrying 8,000 to 9,000 nuclear warheads ... which could reach and destroy each other seven or eight times over." That, he thought, was more than enough.

As to the theory that things will get better if Washington and Moscow only wait for new and more sensible leaders to come to power, this is a shared illusion unsupported by history.

Maybe there was something to it in the period between Stalin and Nikita Khrushchev in Moscow, but since then, not much. Washington waited for a long time, watching the decline of Leonid Brezhnev's health, and hoping that maybe a new generation, better educated and informed about the West, just might believe that the two major nuclear powers had more to gain by cooperation than by confrontation.

WASHINGTON

Reagan And Andropov

By James Reston

If anything, things have become worse, and the troubling silence of Mr. Andropov during most of the Korean plane controversy has raised doubt about whether he's commanding the military or vice versa.

As to the idle chatter here in the U.N. delegates' lounge about the Soviets trying to influence the coming U.S. Presidential election, nothing could be sillier. For every time the Soviets have tried to fiddle with public opinion in democratic elections, knowing so little about it, they have failed — most recently in the West German election. And obviously, the more they tried to defeat Mr. Reagan by opposing him and waiting for somebody else, the more they would provoke him to run and assure his re-election.

Fortunately, there are one or two signs of caution on both sides. In his speech here, President Reagan made a few amendments to his original nuclear proposals, and said: "The door to an agreement is open. It is time for the Soviet Union to walk through it."

Mr. Andropov, in reply, resented what he termed Mr. Reagan's "malicious attacks" on the Soviet Union, but he didn't slam the door. "We do not base our policy on emotions," he said, and concluded that the arms race could still be brought under control.

But time is now an important factor. There are only a few short weeks for negotiations at Geneva before the United States will be deploying its new nuclear cruise and Pershing 2 missiles in West Germany, Britain and Italy.

Also, coming into the last quarter of the year, before the Presidential election campaign begins in earnest at the outset of the new year, there is just a brief chance now for serious negotiations. The atmosphere is not good, but it will be harder to reach an accommodation after both sides put more missiles closer to one another, and after the Presidential campaign begins in 1984.

The White House seemed to recognize the danger of loitering into a renewal of the cold war. It did not ignore Mr. Andropov's rejection of President Reagan's "Open Door" proposal, but in an official statement, said:

"While we disagree profoundly on the way human society should be organized ... we know that we must live on the same planet and that peace is imperative to mankind if it is to survive."

So we'll see in the short time that's left before the missiles are moved closer to one another whether the Soviets are going to negotiate or wait for the next election.

Everything that can be said by Moscow and Washington against one another has been said over and over again. What we need now is a little silence, and a chance for serious nuclear negotiations at Geneva before the technicians produce more weapons and the Presidential candidates take over.

Economic Disaster

By R. D. Muldoon

In recent days, I have attended meetings of Commonwealth finance ministers as well as the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, where we have addressed major questions involving the world financial and banking system. I believe that the Administration, and Congress, are treading a dangerous path in failing to face up to the imminent threat of disaster that hangs over the world economy.

For a number of years, I have warned of the danger of the structural problems that have arisen from excessive lending by the private banking system to so many middle- and low-income countries during the 1970's.

We should have been warned several years ago when the rescheduling of Turkey's external debt proved to be a more complex and difficult task than the simple exercise that was expected. Poland produced the first major crisis, but this was very largely a problem for West German banks. It was Mexico that first exposed the time bomb that had been built for the American banking system — not just the major international bankers but all those smaller regional banks that had contributed to the international issues that the big fellows had organized.

I believe that there are no fewer than 40 sovereign borrowers great and small that are candidates for the kind of crisis situation that has been making the headlines during the last two years.

For more than a year, in international forums and to many selected audiences I have been putting forward proposals for dealing with this situation. I firmly believe that the alternative will be a continuation of these crises until we get a major default that could lead to the collapse of one or more international banks, a rescue operation by the Federal Reserve or some other central bank, but also a total loss of confidence in the international trade and payments system, with all that that means for a return to the disastrous events of the 1930's.

I am not being alarmist. These views are shared by leaders and finance ministers of the overwhelming majority of the nations of the world, who have promoted resolution after resolution in international forums during the past year or so, only to find that whatever veto may be available is applied by the representatives of the United States and some of the affluent industrial countries of Europe.

Congressmen are opposed to "bailing out the banks." The same Congressmen would run to the Federal Reserve or the Administration on behalf of their constituents if those banks failed and put in jeopardy either the shareholdings or deposits of those all-powerful constituents.

What we are talking about, however, is not just a rescue operation for the benefit of the people of the poorer and middle-income countries. What we are talking about is that much maligned term "enlightened self-interest."

Economic instability leads inevitably to political instability and, in so many parts of the world, political instability leads to strategic instability. I could give chapter and verse for this. Let me give just one example.

In Mauritius, economic instability led to political instability and, under a democratic system, the election, in a landslide, of a Marxist Government. That Government demanded the return of Diego Garcia, an island many hundreds of miles away from Mauritius, which earlier had been made available to the United States as its major strategic base in the Indian Ocean. In just a week, a flashpoint had been created for a confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union in one of the most vital strategic areas in the world.

Can the Mexican economic crisis be permitted by the United States to erupt into a political crisis that sees a totally anti-United States regime come to power?

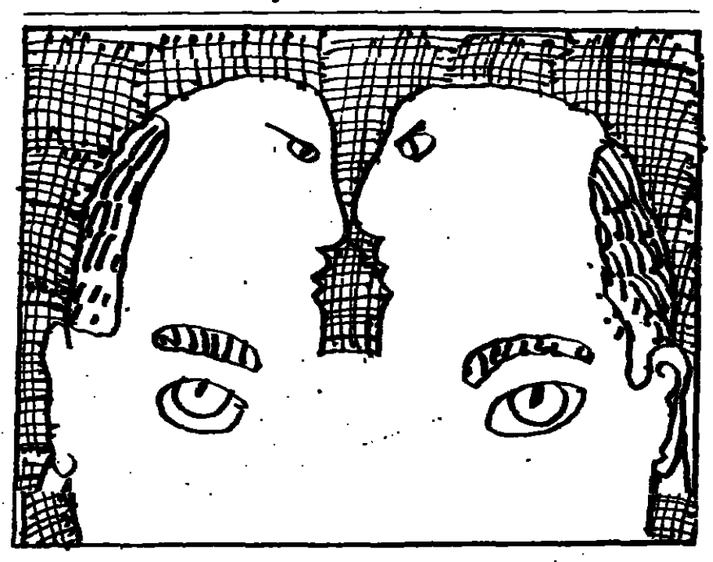
Surely it is much easier to recognize an interdependent world and bring the world community together in a new Bretton Woods-type conference to consider feasible proposals that have already been widely discussed — for example, greater symmetry in balance-of-payments adjustment, the wider use of special drawing rights, etc. — and to move gradually over the medium and long term toward a solution of the structural problems that are with us whether we like it or not.

New Zealand and the United States have been friends in war and peace. I admire the leaders of the present Administration and can only hope that they will finally see the realities of a dangerous situation, apply some common sense and act accordingly.

R. D. Muldoon is Prime Minister and Finance Minister of New Zealand and former chairman of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund.

The Righters' Bloc

By Susan Christian



PARIS — It seemed all right to me, but it was all left to him.

"Let's get out of here. This place is full of left-brainers," my friend said of the bar we were patronizing. He knew a club across town that attracted the right kind of crowd.

I had the urge to toss my beer in his face — squarely between his eyes, for equal impact on his cerebral hemispheres. But that would be left.

A few nights later, a party acquaintance was boasting of his new Atari and the video games he couldn't wait to buy. "Honey, that's so left-brain," his girl friend said disgustedly. She doesn't shop in malls, I'll bet. After all — as yet another right-ist enlightened me — department stores cater to those bores who plod through life leashed to the methodical, uninventive left half of their gray matter, rather than the creative and pliant right portion.

There are, you understand, two kinds of people in this world. Some of us rely most heavily on the brain's left hemisphere, which controls reason and speech; others tilt in the opposite direction, toward the region responsible for our artistic propensities and orientation in space.

In years past, well-meaning neurologists pronounced the brain's left the better half because it pilots our earthly and measurable abilities, while assigning the underappreciated right lobe second-rate status. Damage to the right has long been considered less critical than to the left.

But today many researchers argue for the other side. Our culture, they point out, emphasizes logic and verbal skills, thus creating a bias against the brain's esoteric right. Who can say that mathematical adeptness and articulateness increase an individual's worth more than a knack for producing music or paintings?

Such are the meager beginnings of the right-to-right movement, interpreted by volunteer psychologists and two-martini self-analysts as right is right. The dethroned left has come to symbolize the 9-to-5, it's-only-my-job side of life; the newly crowned right embodies the free spirit, the sleeping artist in all of us.

Though Americans' rightward shift started in the mid-1970's, only recently did the righters' bloc emerge as an important and far-reaching socio-economic force. Battle lines are being drawn (odd war, with all its instigators scrambling for the same side) at social gatherings, at dinner tables, even at offices.

A friend who holds a managerial position at a large California corporation told me that the company's supervisors were tested for lobar dominance, and, in the future, rights and lefts will attend separate meetings. Not that one group's opinions shall be considered more valuable than the other's, he diplomatically explained. Creativity must be balanced by pragmatism in executive decision-making. However, he was quick to add, "I tested right-brain."

"Exactly how was this test designed?" I leftly inquired. By multiple-choice questions, Mr. Right replied.

For example: Do you prefer hamburgers or yogurt? (Yogurt is the "right" answer.) Do you prefer bright or dark colors? (Bright.) Classical or rock 'n' roll music? (Rock 'n' roll.)

Well, I have my own list of questions. First, who in their right mind couldn't tap into their left brain power and figure out which choices to circle for the desired score? (Though the rock 'n' roll-classical option is a tricky one. Is Van Halen more right-brained than was Mozart?) Second, even if such a test were scientifically accurate, what's a left-heavy soul to do — aside from feel left out? And, lastly, how has humanity progressed for so long without this self-right-eous segregation of brain types?

Maybe I'm right or maybe I'm left, but this stuff is driving me out of my entire mind. Soon the standard singles query "What's your sign?" will be replaced by the more hip "What's your side?" Dressing for success will mean orange overalls and kelly green kimonos instead of gray wool suits. Lawyers, doctors and hairdressers will hang certificates of rightness alongside their diplomas and licenses. McDonald's will add McRaw Milk to its McMenu. Job applications will require brain hemisphere affiliation.

Something occurs to me. Isn't it a bit mechanical, ponderous, concrete and just plain left-brainish to so neatly bisect society? Those who are striving to go with the flow may well be in the left place at the right time.

Susan Christian is an American writer living in Paris.

Finland, in Between

By Max Jakobson

HELSINKI, Finland — President Mauno Koivisto of Finland, who will soon conclude a United States tour, must have been the least troublesome foreign visitor President Reagan has received so far. He neither sought aid nor offered advice on how America ought to conduct its policy.

Like his predecessor, Urho Kekkonen, Mr. Koivisto is a follower of a 19th century nationalist philosopher who advised the Finns to rely solely on their own resources and seek only what they can maintain by their own strengths.

The restraint exercised by successive governments in relation to both superpowers fails to find favor with militants on either side. Moscow would like Finland to "speak up for peace" — to criticize the United States — while Americans often judge Finland by a kind of decibel count of its protests against Soviet policy.

As Finns prudently tone down their criticism of such Soviet actions as the invasion of Afghanistan and the shooting down of the South Korean passenger plane so as not to antagonize the superpower next door, they are accused of submitting to a limitation of sovereignty, when in fact they are asserting the primacy of national egotism over the claims of ideological solidarity.

A policy of neutrality based on an unsentimental calculation of national interest may not be emotionally satisfying, but its benefits are recognized by the great majority of the Finnish people. The tension in Finnish-Soviet relations, which for decades caused uncertainty about the future of Finland, has subsided. An almost idyllic state of stability has been achieved between the two countries.

Soviet leaders must be happy to have one country among their long line of neighbors that is neither hostile nor unstable. We may imagine Yuri V. Andropov quoting to his advisers what was said by Czar Nikolai I during the first Polish uprising in the 1830's: "Leave the Finns alone. They are the only people who have never given me a moment's worry."

For Finland, trade with the Soviet Union — about one-fifth of Finland's total foreign trade — has brought substantial advantages. It has enabled the country to pay for the greater part of its oil imports with manufactured goods, thus cushioning some of the effects of the recession in Western markets.

Obviously — though this is rarely explicitly acknowledged in Finland — Finland's fortunate situation today is not altogether the result of a subtle foreign policy. It is a byproduct, as it were, of the balance of power in Europe. No responsible Finn would wish to offer his country's policy as a ready made recipe for others to follow.

Yet, in a more general sense, I believe, the Finnish experience has a wider significance. The very existence of a free and prosperous Finland at peace on the doorstep of the Soviet Union is a challenge to the widely held view of the world as a battleground between ideological forces.

When Foreign Minister Vyacheslav M. Molotov in 1940 advised the Lithuanian foreign minister to accept the fact that the time of small states had come to an end, he was expressing an opinion shared by many in the West. Smaller states were expected to merge into larger associations — a trend considered not only inevitable but also desirable: Hitler had given nationalism a bad name. The Communist-ruled nations already seemed to have been absorbed into one vast empire ruled from Moscow. In the West, the goal was creation of a United States of Europe.

Attitudes and habits of thought shaped by such expectations still persist, although reality has taken a different course. Instead of an irresistible trend toward greater political and ideological unity, we have witnessed a progressive fragmentation of political power. Stalin's great empire has split into several warring factions. No one speaks of a United States of Europe. The trend is in the opposite direction. Nationalism has ceased to be a dirty word: It has become the last defense of peoples against the anonymous forces of integration that threaten their identities. Ideologies have failed to maintain an enduring hold over peoples' loyalties: Wherever national interest and ideological commitment have clashed, national interest has proved stronger.

A development that has taken place in Finland is a case in point. The Finnish Communist Party, once a formidable force comparable in relative strength to its French counterpart, has declined to the point where it no longer plays a significant role in the nation's political life. This has happened not through repressive measures but as a result of free competition in the open market of political ideas. Thus, paradoxically, stability in Finnish-Soviet relations has evolved at a pace parallel with a strengthening of Finland's democratic institutions.

Max Jakobson was Finland's permanent representative to the United Nations from 1965 to 1972 and then Ambassador to Sweden until 1975.

West Germans' Fear

By Rudolf Bahro

The arms control proposals that President Reagan made Monday at the United Nations do nothing to change the fundamental threat that will be posed to Europe and the Western alliance if intermediate-range nuclear missiles are deployed in West Germany this winter. As a member of the West German peace movement, which hopes for the eventual dissolution of both military blocs in Europe, I find it ironic that the President does not see what he is doing to alienate even those West Germans — and they are the vast majority — who want to maintain special ties with the United States.

Since World War II, most West Germans have looked much more favorably on the United States than on the Soviet Union. There were, for example, very few soldiers in Hitler's army who would not have much preferred to become P.O.W.'s of the American Army. Nor could the Russians hope to match the Care packages and the Marshall Plan provided by the United States.

The West German population accepted the Americanization of political and cultural life with more gratitude than distaste, while Soviet influence in East Germany remained foreign and superficial. North America and Western Europe simply belong to the same cultural sphere, while the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe do not. After the war, most West Germans tried to forget the recent past — to forget that it was because of Hitler that the Russians first came into Germany and to claim credit for the democracy brought in by the allies. In short, most West Germans worried more about the mote in the eye of their neighbor than about the beam in their own, and they were grateful to the Americans for permitting them to maintain that attitude.

The result was that West Germans became America's most devoted and loyal allies anywhere in the world. As recently as a year ago — and the change since then has not been great — polls showed that 75 percent of the population still felt a need for American protection.

Nonetheless, at the end of the 1950's, there was a wave of resistance against the idea of nuclear defense. A few years ago, a second wave of revulsion was generated by proposals for a neutron bomb. But it took the 1979 Christmas present — the conditional agreement to deploy cruise and Pershing 2 missiles — to move three-quarters of the West German population to oppose a military proposal by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. This opposition includes two very different groups: the one-quarter of all West Germans who find American protection quite unnecessary and the full half of the population that wants to be protected but rejects this means of "protection" — rejects weapons that we in the peace movement believe would serve to attract a Soviet missile strike. Why? Because, it seems to us that in a crisis the Kremlin would feel it had to strike first to knock out NATO missiles that require only five to eight minutes to hit targets in the Soviet Union.

West Germans have not changed their attitude toward the Russians. But even — and especially — those West Germans who consider the Korean airliner incident typical of Soviet conduct have reason to to be worried. After all, the new missiles to be deployed in Europe would clearly be more dangerous for the Soviet Union than any passenger plane.

Rudolf Bahro is a member of the national executive committee of the West German Green Party, former member of the East German Communist Party and author of "The Alternative in Eastern Europe."

Arts & Leisure

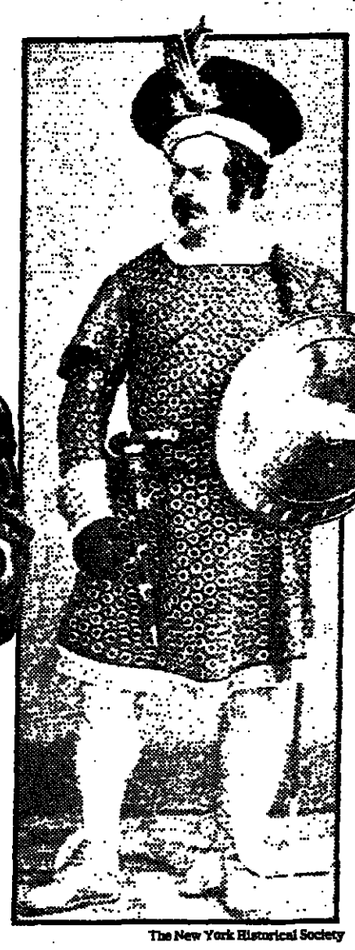
The Great Actor Must Touch The Heart

By BENEDICT NIGHTINGALE



Martha Swope

Ben Kingsley as the actor Edmund Kean in his show at the Brooks Atkinson



The New York Historical Society

The American actor Edwin Forrest as Macbeth



Edwin Booth as Iago—Some found him too cold.

"The entertainment system remains unfriendly to the big classical performance. So do prevalent theories of acting."



Bettmann/Springer Archive

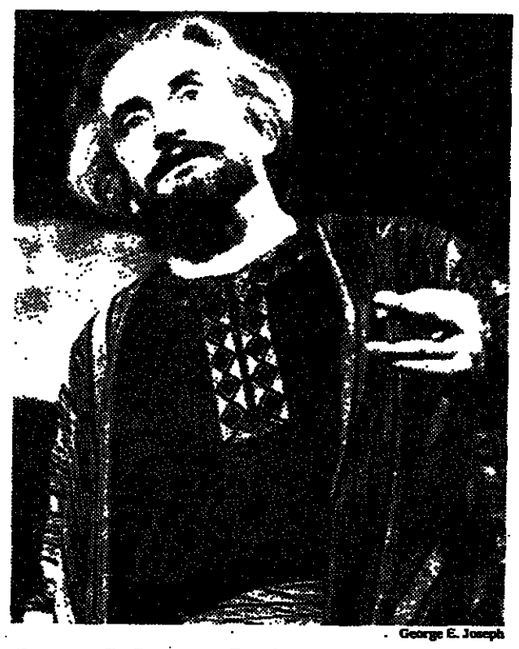
Laurence Olivier as Hamlet—It is on Olivier, if on anyone, that the great Kean's mantle has fallen.

You may propose Garrick or Macready or Olivier. Someone else may counter with Sir Henry Irving, citing a Macbeth so powerful it was compared to "a great famished wolf," and trying to forget that he was sometimes more like a histrionic Hound of the Baskervilles, baying empty syllables at an uncomprehending gallery. A patriot over there wonders why we aren't considering the two American Edwins, Forrest and Booth; and a dusty gentleman beside the bookcase insists that the only serious contender is Richard Burbage, whose performances he has spent a lifetime reconstructing from the hints he's found in Jacobean marginalia. But as long as we are playing this faintly preposterous party-game — which is the greatest-ever of the English-speaking classical actors? — my own preference can't be hidden. It is for the tiny, venomous genius Ben Kingsley is currently playing at the Brooks Atkinson: Edmund Kean.

The reason the game can't be taken entirely seriously is that it persistently plunges you back into a world before videotapes or even crank-cameras and so obliges you to rely on the recollection of reviewers: not, God knows, the most consistent testimony. It also asks you to define great acting, hardly the lightest of challenges. The late Kenneth Tynan, writing of Olivier, thought it had seven attributes: "complete physical relaxation, powerful physical magnetism, commanding eyes that are visible at the back of the gallery, a commanding voice that is audible without effort at the back of the gallery, superb timing, chutzpah and the ability to communicate a sense of danger." This list has rightly been criticized for omitting any mention of the interpreting intellect; but the real trouble with it may simply be that it's an attempt to codify the uncodifiable. James Agate was perhaps wiser when he retreated into metaphor and spoke of "a tiger leaping out on the spectator from the bush of mediocrity and the brake of competence."

You don't analyze tigers, at least not when they're alive and in the same room as you. You watch, tingle, and wonder if you'll get out in one piece. And that seems to have been the very effect Kean had on very many in the early 19th century. The elder Dumas actually called him "a wild beast, half man, half tiger." Hazlitt, writing when the word still spoke of the untamed terrors of nature, reported the impact of his Othello as "electrical." And the official biography of Forrest, who had played Iago to that human thunderbolt and was vastly influenced by it, raved on about a truth and intensity that "came not from the surface of his brain, but from the very centers of his nervous system, and suggested something portentous, preternatural, supernal, that blinded and stunned the beholders, appalled the imagination, and chilled the blood."

Now, all this creates rather obvious problems for Mr. Kingsley and his one-man show. You can imagine the



George E. Joseph

George C. Scott as Shylock in 1962—too seldom on the classical stage

exhortations in the rehearsal room: "Very good, Ben, but not quite *preternatural* enough. Your dazzling us all right, but, no, we aren't totally *blind* yet." He must sometimes have felt like a bulb cast in the role of forked lightening. With all respect to his stage talents, which I know to be considerable, versatile and as full of promise as any of his generation, he cannot do the impossible, especially with a script that somehow succeeds in compounding that impossibility. Every now and then he must stop describing Kean's strenuous rise and tormented fall and launch into one of the great Shakespearean set-pieces. It is like simultaneously spewing out your life story from a bar stool at 4 A.M. and auditioning for the lead at the National Theater; and I don't think even the great Edmund himself, who specialized in performing drunk, could have achieved it.

Still, Mr. Kingsley does work himself into an impressive dudgeon for the resentful Timon, the stricken Lear and the distraught Othello; and he is strong in the right places, for we've the word of Hazlitt that Kean's special forte was the embodiment of pain in all its varieties. The last time the critic G. H. Lewes saw him, he was tipsy, hoarse and sick, and (of course) as short, squat and round-shouldered as ever. Yet when his Othello scuttled in a gouty hobble toward William Macready's Iago, who was inches taller than himself, and grabbed his throat with a rasp of "Villain, be sure you prove my love a whore," Kean "seemed to swell into a stature that made Macready appear small." Such was the pathos of the performance that "old men leaned their heads upon their arms and fairly sobbed — I would," added Lewes, "again risk broken ribs for the chance of a good place in the pit to see anything like it." It was all perfectly truthful, yet somehow beyond the merely truthful: the contradiction at the heart of great acting.

Eric Bentley argues somewhere that classical acting is an eternal quest for a balance between the natural and the stylish. Usually we find an actor deficient in one or the other category, and we call his realism "flat" or deride his attempts at grandeur as "artificial"; but just occasionally someone appears who is capable of returning to nature in style. David Garrick's Hamlet evidently did just that in the 18th century. We have abundant evidence of his simultaneous freshness and charisma, for instance at the famous moment when, confronted with his spectral father, he staggered, crumpled and shook with such plausible horror that men cried out and women fainted. "Would you not," Boswell asked Johnson, "start as Garrick does if you saw a ghost?" "I hope not," replied the doctor. "If I did, I would frighten the ghost."

Garrick, like Kean, was an unusually small man; and it's worth noting how physically disadvantaged the great actors have often been. Kean himself, though capable of hitting F above the line and F below it, had a thickish voice, "somewhat between apoplexy and a cold." Macready was graceless, rather ugly, and an occasional stutterer. Irving sounded unmusical and walked clumsily. Yet such disadvantages were in a sense advantages, because they emphasized that the characters those actors played were indeed members of the human race, suffering and fallible. Add magnetism, magic or whatever the X-factor is called, to that blunt realism, and you may get that illusive balance of which Bentley wrote: Macready's skulking yet momentous Macbeth, or Kean's Shylock, at once a vulnerable Jew in a hostile city and "a chapter of Genesis."

In fact, I'm inclined to think that there's only one physical asset great actors must possess: not feet to stand on — Kean at his more incapable played from a sofa — but his own version of Garrick's "far-darting eye." Irving's eyes were small and dark, yet could "at a moment become immense, and hang like bowl of dark liquid with light shing through." Olivier, always piercing, has said his eyes are more important to him as an actor than his arms or legs. Kean had short lids, so that white was visible above as well as below the pupils, which themselves were "black, large, brilliant and penetrating." Those eyes, said Hazlitt, were "never silent," and, indeed, allowed him to drop or choke over words with gain rather than loss of eloquence. Keats's summing-up of Kean's famous death-scenes seems significant in its emphasis: "The very eyelid dies."

Is it the man's gifts, or sly selectivity on my part, that keeps bringing our party-game back to Kean? And where's the justice in considering great actors only? The second question is easily answered. When Peggy Ashcroft appears in "Sarah Siddons," or Rosemary Harris in "Bernhardt," then we'll celebrate the great actresses. Anyway, theatrical history isn't exactly short of male candidates clamoring for attention.

Here is John Philip Kemble, Kean's immediate predecessor at monarch of the stage, striking gentlemanly attitudes but few sparks of feeling. Hazlitt said he played Hamlet "like a man in armor." Here's Edwin Forrest, powerful as a bull and sometimes as relentless in his charges upon the text. His "biceps esthetic," combined with unstoppable energy, could excite the blood but also, we're told, stun the mind with the relative monotony of its hammer-blows. Ane here, with black hair and dark eyes, is Edwin Booth, that strange, sensitive man whose Hamlet had "that haunted condition — so expressed as to thrill the imagination with a shuddering sense of spiritual surroundings." He had many qualities; but some found him too cold when he alternated Iago and Othello with Irving, and his acting as a whole could perhaps have done with some of Forrest's fire.

Here's John Barrymore's Hamlet, hurt and ironic, proclaimed by Stark Young "the most satisfying that I have seen." But at this point there's a massive hiccup in theatrical history, at least as far as this side of the Atlantic is concerned. Barrymore left for Hollywood, and his more gifted successors have one after another been sucked into the same black hole. Not all, it's true, have been transformed into anti-matter. Orson Welles's lordly if overblown Othello is still remembered with nostsalgia by those over whom it massively rolled. George Scott's 1963 Shylock was a multidimensional being, capable of "monumental rages and grimaces ferociously imaginative." The Canadian Christopher Plummer survived "The Sound of Music," believe it or not, to offer an Iago whose chill desolation left Walter Kerr suspecting it "the best single Shakespeare performance to have originated in this continentent in our time."

But Scott and Plummer are seen too rarely on the classical stage, and others never. Think of what a rigorous Shakespeare director could have made of Brando or Newman or many another. In Britain Frederic March would have died a theatrical knight, and Sir Jason Robards Jr., would now be in perpetual transit between the National Theater and the Royal Shakespeare Company. In the latter case, of course, the great American bard has gained where the great English bard has lost. But could not an actor so good at baring souls, which is what O'Neill demands, also find time and inclination for showing those souls' apotheosis, which is what Shakespeare sometimes permit? If we are still seeking a working definition of great acting, it is perhaps to be found in those twin capacities.

Well, maybe Robards will one day give us his promised Lear. Meanwhile, the entertainment system remains unfriendly to the big classical performance. So do prevalent theories of acting, at least as mediated by their enthusiasts. The Stanislavskians encouraging the downbeate, the Brechtians, the detached. So, indeed, does the shrugging, anti-heroic climate of the times. Yet in Britain where some of these same obstacles exist, there are still candidates, actual and aspiring, for the theatrical bays. Richard Burton, a smouldering Coriolanus and a fiery Hamlet in his salad days, may have moved his tent to Babylon; but there are McKellen, Jacobi, Freddie Finney, as well as the evergreen Scofield, Gielgud and Olivier.

In fact, the last three must promptly be coralled into our party-game; and there can be little doubt about which of them will prevail at the ballot-box. John Gielgud, a human cello that plays itself with superb discrimination, has neither sought nor found the same animal power. Paul Scofield, with his gaunt, creased face, a voice rumbling up as if from an ancient crypt, and an infinite melancholy about him, just hasn't the same range and variety. No, it is on Olivier, if on anyone, that the great Edmund's mantle has fallen. Kean, with his love of "hits" or "points," would surely have envied the great howl that reverberated from the wings after his broken Shylock had stumbled offstage, or the "wild beast sewn up in him and clawing to get out" that was his Othello *in extremis*, or many, many other moments. Like him, Olivier has been both attacked and praised for the directness of his realism (his Hamlet) and for the size of his passions (that Othello). Like him, he would seem to have achieved Bentley's balance.

Yet, heresy though it may seem, my vote would still go to Kean. Is it just me that feels that, while Olivier may astound my eyes, boil my blood, and do improbable things to the nape of my neck, he can never touch the lump I keep poised for action in my throat. Is it just me that finds him a bit too calculating to be moving?

God knows, Kean was calculating, to the point of literally measuring the steps to his next big gesture. Moreover, he committed sin after sin that our generation would find outrageous. He appeared with inferior casts, upstaged everyone, omitted or gabbled lines he though unimportant, sacrificed almost everything to the bravura moment, and made a mannerism of his celebrated switches from cold to hot, relaxed to intense. And yet with all that, plus booze and gout and boorishness, the evidence is that he could reach the heart as well as the outer organs. He was tremendous even when terrible, awesome even when perfectly awful. Have you a better definition of great acting?



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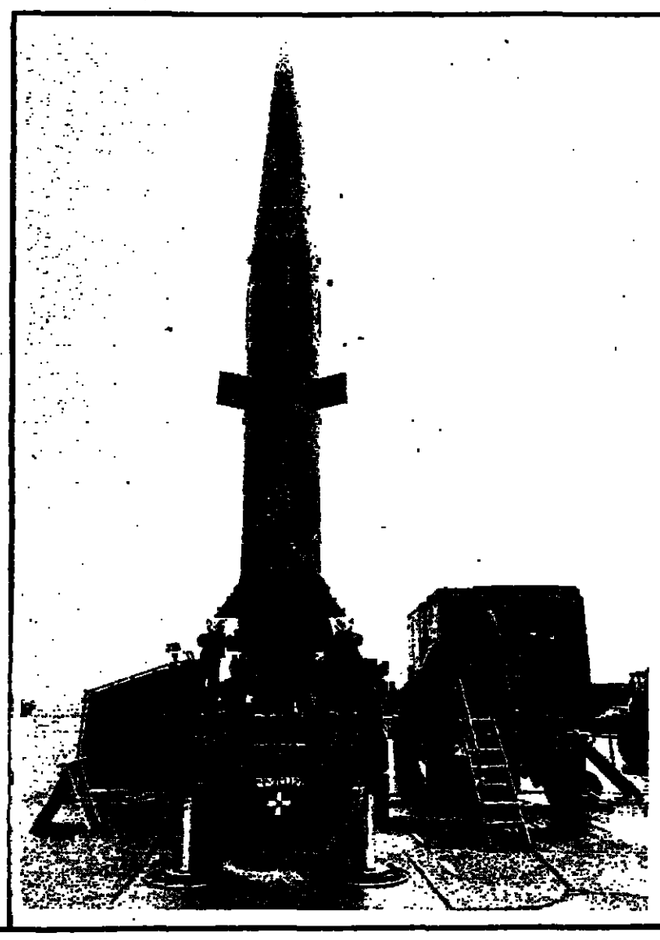
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Missiles of contention

By MEIR MERHAV / Post Bonn Correspondent





Social Democrat leader Hans-Jochen Vogel (above) and Christian Democrat Chancellor Helmut Kohl. (Camera Press)



POLITICAL polarization in Germany is increasing rapidly under growing threat that the Geneva talks on controlling the strategic arms race will come to nothing, and that by December, the United States will station the first of its Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Europe.

Last week, three more state conventions of the Social Democratic Party adopted resolutions opposing absolutely the deployment of these missiles. The party conventions of Schleswig-Holstein, Hamburg and Berlin thereby joined those of Baden-Wuerttemberg, the Saare and Bremen. An appeal by Hans-Jochen Vogel, leader of the Social Democratic faction in the Bundestag, at the Berlin convention to postpone a final "No" until the end of the Geneva talks was of little avail. The most the convention was prepared to do was to appeal to the two superpowers to reach a last-minute agreement in Geneva.

With six of the 11 state conventions already on record with a virtually unconditional rejection of the stationing of the new American missiles, it is a foregone conclusion that the Federal Party convention in mid-November will vote the same way.

The convention was only recently postponed from the beginning of November, so as to have before it the results of the Geneva negotiations.

This was a concession to the right wing or the Social Democratic Party, which is quietly gnashing its teeth as the party visibly reneges on its support of the NATO twin-track resolution of December 1979, according to which NATO was to station 108 Pershing and 464 cruise missiles in Europe if no arms control agreement were obtained in Geneva by this November.

The shift away from that resolution, of which former chancellor Helmut Schmidt was one of the main architects, is an embarrassment for the Social Democrats, so recently out of power. However, it reflects not only the growing opposition to a new round in the arms race among the rank and file and in the population in general, but also a reassessment of the political and strategic changes that have taken place since the resolution was adopted.

THE 1979 NATO resolution, political leaders who once supported it recall now, was taken when the Soviet Union began to station its SS-20 missiles to replace and augment the antiquated SS-4 and SS-5 rockets it had installed since the Sixties. These new missiles, mobile, accurate and with a range threatening any potential target in Europe but too short to reach the U.S., aroused a fear among Europeans — including the Social Democratic government headed by Helmut Schmidt — that the U.S. would withdraw from the defence of Europe. Not only that; the SS-20s were seen as a Soviet signal to the U.S. that the Soviets, too, considered it conceivable that a nuclear conflict might be limited to Europe — at least initially, while escalation to a world-wide conflict might theoretically still be prevented.

Such a prospect frightened the Germans. The answer was to be the installation of additional nuclear weapons with which the U.S. might reach the Soviet heartland from Europe, without necessarily having to proceed immediately to a nuclear exchange with intercontinental missiles. This was to be coupled with negotiations designed to eliminate the new threat posed by the SS-20s.

However, what is now being recalled is that the NATO resolution was adopted at a time when the ratification of the SALT II agreement was still expected, and the arms control negotiations were to proceed to a SALT II agreement. The invasion of Afghanistan put an end to that, and, in particular, to taking into account the nuclear forces of Britain and France, which were to be considered in SALT III.

The British and French missiles — 162 in number — are now a main bone of contention at Geneva. The Soviets insist that they want to retain an equal number of SS-20 missiles aimed at Europe to counter these weapons systems. Their argument is that, whether they are formally within the framework of NATO, as the British missiles are, or formally outside it, as in the case of France, they are aimed at the Soviet Union, and must be taken into account somewhere. If not within a SALT III agreement, then within the framework of the Geneva talks.

THE SOCIAL Democrats have come to adopt that position, and Hans-Jochen Vogel has gone on record as saying that the French and British missiles have to be taken into account in the numbers game being conducted at Geneva.

Vogel has been trying to steer a middle course between the right wing of the party, which wants to remain loyal to the NATO resolution to the point of agreeing to the stationing of missiles if the negotiations fail, and the majority, which opposes more weapons of mass destruction under any conditions, at least until the Geneva talks are concluded.

Willy Brandt, the chairman of the party, has ranged himself with the latter wing. He recently declared that he was sceptical about the NATO resolution from the beginning, and supported it only out of loyalty to Helmut Schmidt.

The shift in the position of the Social Democrats has been attacked harshly by spokesmen of the ruling coalition — from the relatively moderate Hans-Dietrich Genscher to the acid-tongued secretary-general of the Christian Democrats, Family Affairs Minister Heiner Geissler, who went so far as to call the Social Democrats a fifth column.

SUNDAY'S state elections in Hesse and Bremen, where the Social Democrats won handsome victories against heavy odds, were not directly about the missile issue.

In Hesse, they were about a parliamentary stalemate that had developed after the elections a year ago, when the Free Democrats failed to clear the 5 per cent hurdle for entry into the legislature and the Greens became the unreliable support on which the Social Democratic caretaker government had to depend.

In Bremen, the Social Democratic government that has ruled the Hanseatic city-state for 16 years was burdened by crises in the industries that are that state's lifeline — shipyards and steel.

However, there is little doubt that in both states the general mood in the country also played a role. While reporting on the election results on Sunday evening, German Television pointedly also released the results of opinion polls it had run recently on the nuclear issue. Of the sample polled, 65 per cent were opposed to the stationing of new missiles and wanted the negotiations to be continued. And of those 65 per cent, 50 per cent were against the stationing of missiles even if the Geneva talks fail.

If these polls are indicative of the popular mood in Germany (and previous polls have shown similar results) then it is the Social Democrats rather than the ruling coalition of Christian Union and Free Democrats who reflect it. This will have no effect on actual policy, since the ruling coalition is firmly established for at least the next three years. But it already begins to force the Kohl government into a more defensive position on the one hand, and to provoke it into a more aggressive stance towards its opponents on the other.

THE WAY things look now, there are not many people in Germany who seriously expect an agreement between the Soviet Union and the U.S. at Geneva. The expectation, therefore, is that the missiles will be stationed. And every time the slightest doubt arises about this, one head of government or another comes to Bonn to stiffen Helmut Kohl's spine — the latest being Britain's Margaret Thatcher and Italy's Bettino Craxi.

Extravagant etrog

LISTENING IN... / Ze'ev Schul

THINGS COULD have been worse. Like having another couple of holidays sandwiched in between Succot and Hanukka. The falsettos of the cantors have been replaced by the stentorian tones of our politicians trying to resolve national crises by decibels rather than *tahlis*.

I played hooky last week, but before doing so, listened in to a Second Programme feature about the etrog market. With prices what they were, I fail to understand why our farmers should ever want to grow anything else. Was it $300 or $400 for a single flawless, kosher citron?

The injunction to pray with the four species includes a recommendation to splurge. The word used is *hadar*, which is also interpreted as magnificence, extravagance or munificence. The quality of the etrog is seen to be so important a matter as to overrule all normal budgetary considerations. Good and otherwise sane Jews are reported to have spent most of their monthly salaries on the purchase of one of the species. Placed in its silver casket, bedded in flax or whatever, it will remain an object of adoration for months to come.

If the lady of the house is pregnant, she is advised to take a bite of the *pippik* or *pittam*, the pointed end of what was, in the citron's early days of romance, its pistil. This is supposed to be a surefire means of ensuring an easy birth. The only trouble is that a well-developed *pittam* is usually the hallmark of a grafted citron which is, as every observant Jew will tell you, an unkosher abomination. I don't know what happens to a shrivelled citron; presumably it winds up in the marmalade pot. *Sic transit gloria mundi*, or whatever.

ANOTHER Israel Radio regular is *Am Yisrael Hai*. I thought that perhaps, in honour of the holidays, somebody would put in some extra effort. With an ambitious title like that, it seems a shame to kill us with boredom. I fail to see why 500 youngsters going to summer camp in Morocco should interest us, ditto, other social statistics about Moroccan Jewry.

My interest was, however, briefly aroused by a recording of Jewish advertising jingles now being broadcast by a New York radio station. First on the air was — you've guessed it — a brand name chopped liver allegedly just like your momma used to make. Then there was a bit about a gruyère cheese called Olam. I suppose a bite, or even a sniff, is meant to transport the eater into *olam haba*. Another jingle went: "Everything is fine with kosher Californian wine." How about one saying "Rishon wine is even better — it's wetter!" (copyright Schul).

I HAD TO to come back to Gabi Gazit (Second Programme). It was inevitable. The question posed by him was whether the ongoing talks between Yitzhak Shamir and his aides and Shimon Peres and *haverim* was all so much *zablat* (a Hebrew acronym for "one for you, one for me") or *bablat*. The reference was to ministerial portfolios. *Bablat* is a very rude term; gently translated, it means "stuff and nonsense."

My question is: is Gazit ushering in a new and more explicit era of political terminology? I hope so. Political commentaries may even become good, although not necessarily clean, fun.

Advertising monopoly

LAW REPORT / Asher Felix Landau

In the Supreme Court sitting as the High Court of Justice before Justice Moshe Beiski, Justice Shoshana Netanyahu, and Judge (acting Justice) Elisha Sheinbaum in the matter between Na'ama Pirsum Be'shilut Ltd, the petitioner, versus the mayor and municipality of Tel Aviv, and others, respondents (H.C. 570/82).

SECTION 246 of the Municipalities Ordinance (New Version) empowers a municipality to control the display of advertisements or street signs on businesses, bill boards or elsewhere, or to prohibit such display. Pursuant to this section, the municipality of Tel Aviv issued a by-law providing for the issue of permits for the display of advertisements, and the procedure for applying for such permits. The by-law also authorizes the mayor to direct where such advertisements may be set out, and to lay down conditions for how this is done.

The third and fourth respondents, the firms of Abudi and Nur, who engage in the business of advertisement display, applied for permits to put up advertisements on municipal property. The applications were accepted, and the permits issued on condition that one side of each sign would contain an advertisement welcoming visitors to the city and encouraging its proper maintenance and cleanliness, while the other side could be exploited for commercial advertising. The permits also provided that the respondents would be responsible for repairing any damage caused by putting up the signs, or by negligence in their use.

After the respondents had received their permits, the petitioner also applied for a permit to display similar advertisements, subject to the same conditions. The application, however, was refused. The municipality replied that it is responsible for the esthetic appearance of the city, and there was already such a surfeit of advertisements that there was no room for any more.

The petitioner then applied for relief to the High Court of Justice on two grounds. The petitioner said it was entitled to an equal opportunity with the respondents to be granted permits under the by-law referred to. Secondly, the petitioner said that the grant of the permits, with the conditions attached, created a contractual relationship between the municipality and the other respondents in respect of which the former was obliged to issue a tender, as required by section 197 of the Municipalities Ordinance.

THE JUDGMENT of the Court was given by Justice Shoshana Netanyahu. It was possible, she said, that there was a contractual bond between the municipality and the other respondents, which demanded the issue of a tender, but she would deal first with the legal situation under the by-law.

It had already been held by the Supreme Court that the question of good taste, and the element that a city would be made ugly by a surplus of advertisements, were considerations which a municipality was entitled to take into account. Similarly, it had been held that these considerations justified the refusal of a permit by the licensing authority to place advertisements in vehicles under regulation 305 of the Transport Regulations of 1961.

Although the element of good taste, and the amount of advertisements permitted are matters for the municipality to decide, the question still remains whether the municipality was entitled to give *all* the permits to one or other applicant, and deny them to everyone else. In so doing, the municipality was breaking faith with the community, and committing a serious breach of the duty of every public authority to act reasonably, fairly and honestly, in good faith and with equality, without discrimination and caprice.

It must be remembered, Justice Netanyahu continued, that the court was not now considering routine advertisements, such as those concerned with mourning or cultural events, but with the case of professional advertisers dealing with commercial advertisements for their clients. The municipality profited from the fees charged for the permits and the publicity on the other side of the signboard, and in return gave the other respondents the exclusive right to advertise, while denying it to others.

What was in fact created here was a valuable monopoly, which the municipality had no right whatever to grant. It had been held by the Supreme Court that a competent authority may not grant a monopoly unless it is expressly authorized to do so by law.

Section 246 of the ordinance, and the by-law referred to, were aimed at controlling the display of advertisements so as to prevent chaos and everyone doing as he pleased.

There is nothing in these provisions, however, which can be interpreted as empowering the municipality to grant a monopoly in this field. The desire of the municipality to avoid the disfigurement of the city did not prevent it from publishing the number of permits it intended to issue, the time within which application for permits must be made and the criteria laid down for their allocation. This procedure would ensure a fair distribution of the permits, and eliminate the suspicion of discrimination.

IT HAD been argued that the structures on which the advertisements of the respondents were displayed were of an original and artistic design. It had not been shown, however, that this design was in any way protected by law. The attractiveness of a design was a matter of opinion, and it was in the public interest that the municipality should have the opportunity of considering several designs, and choosing the design that least offends against good taste and the esthetic appearance of the city.

In view of her decision in regard to the issue of the permits referred to, Justice Netanyahu found it unnecessary to consider the question of the existence of a contractual relationship between the municipality and the other respondents, and the necessity for the issue of a tender under section 197 of the Municipalities Ordinance.

The mayor had informed the court why tenders were issued in respect of advertisements at bus stops, the erection of illuminated street signs, and booths on the beaches, although the municipality persisted in its contention that there was, in law, no need for a tender in respect of the advertisements now discussed. However, the court had been informed by counsel that it had now been decided to issue a tender for these advertisements as well, and the municipality should be complimented on this decision.

For the above reasons, the petition was allowed, and the respondents ordered to pay the petitioner's costs in the sum of IS30,000.

Advocate Shmuel Herzig appeared for the petitioner, Advocate Nitza Konstock for the municipality, and Advocates Raphael Fost and Adiel Cheshin for the other respondents.

Judgment was given on August 25, 1983.

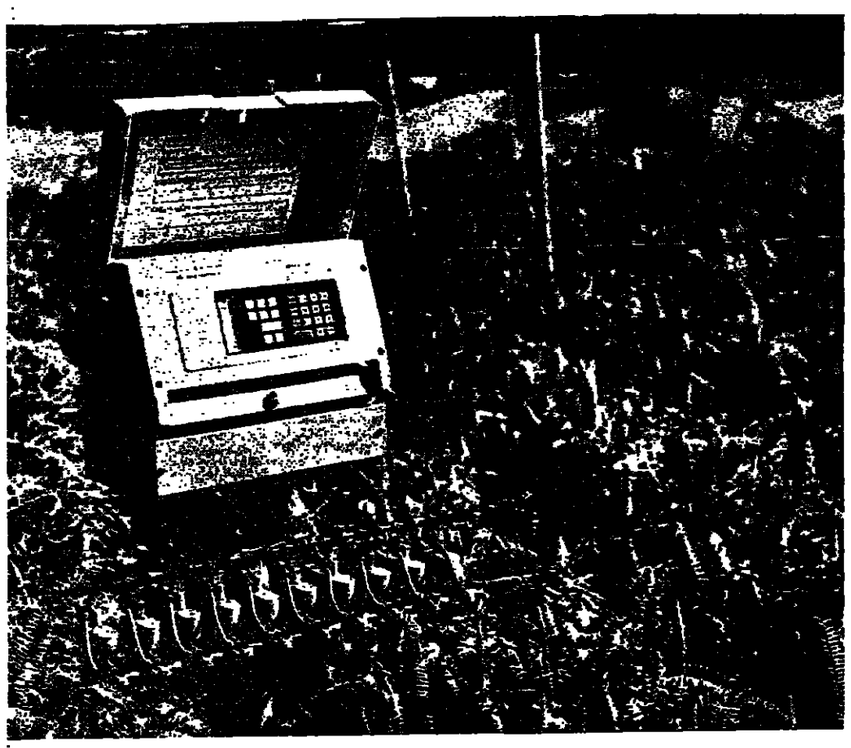
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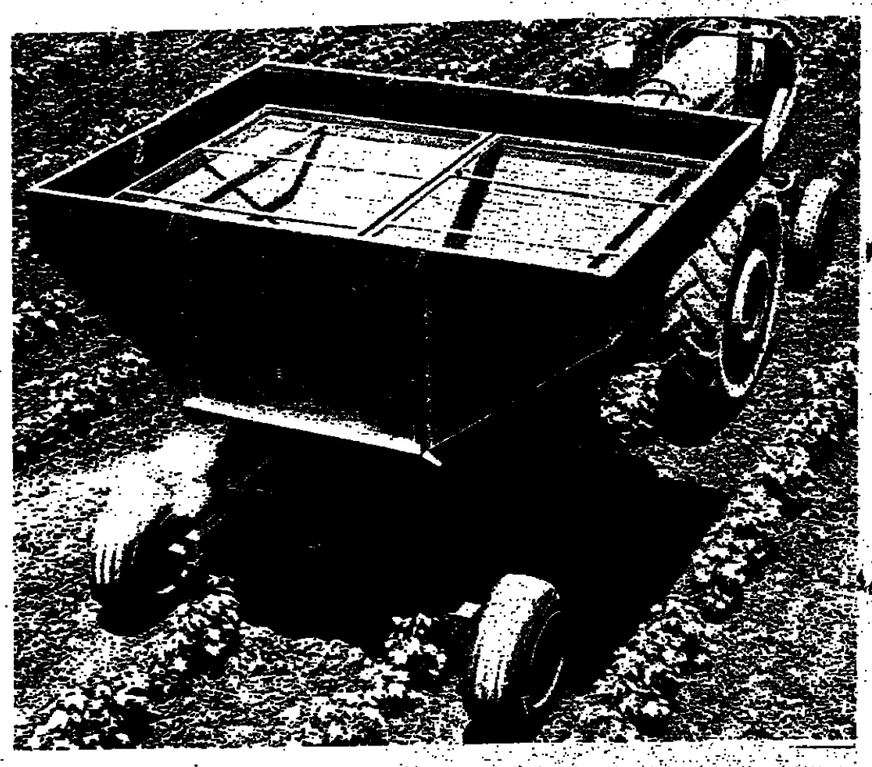
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EIN GEV: Kinnerot Hall, Sun., Oct. 16, 9 p.m.
YAGUR: Yad Lemaginim, Mon., Oct. 17, 9 p.m.
Tickets: Tel Aviv: Hadran, 90 Ibn Gevirol. Tel. 248787. Hasharon, 86 Sokolow. Tel. 494786 and agencies. Jerusalem: Kla'im, 8 Shamai. Tel. 234061 and agencies. Ein Gev: Tel.51168 Ayelet Hashahar, Tel. 37592. Safad: Greenbaum. Tel. 30249; Kiryat Shemona: Bar-Sheshet. Haifa: Kupat Haifa, 11 Baerwald. Tel. 662244 and agencies. For institutions and groups — reductions at Hadran, Kla'im and Kupat Haifa. In cooperation with the Hitahdut-Drom America. Number of tickets limited.





Agricultural invention

Five hundred exhibitors from 50 countries are displaying their wares at this week's AGRITECH '83 fair. *The Jerusalem Post's* Bernard Josephs looks at the many innovative products and processes on view at the Tel Aviv Fair Grounds.



ISRAEL'S farmers now have a new weapon to use against the pests that ravage their crops: sex.

Biotechnologists have come up with an extract of pheromones, the natural scent that make lady bugs attractive to male bugs, and local farmers are now using it to lure the insects to their deaths.

This is just one of the many innovations on display at Agritech, the biannual showcase of the country's agricultural best, which opens today for four days at the Tel Aviv Fair Grounds.

Using the pheromones extract allows farmers to stamp out crop-nibbling pests without toxic pesticides, and the extract is expected to be one of the centres of attraction at Agritech.

Agriculturists from such unlikely venues as China, Saudi Arabia and Morocco have inquired about the exhibition and visitors from Europe, the U.S., Africa and the Far East are flocking to Tel Aviv. A multi-lingual team of guides is waiting to make sure the visitors get a good look at what Israeli technology has to offer the farmer.

The main focus of Agritech is to be irrigation, in which Israel is the recognized world leader. Netafim is displaying a new, regulated drip-pipe that releases precisely measured amounts of water regardless of the pressure in the pipe. Thus, growers in areas with unstable water pressure can maintain control over the amount of water their crops are receiving.

At the heavy end of irrigation, Tsamash Enterprises is to show off its range of huge water and sewage pipes — some big enough for even the tallest man to stand in without stooping.

In the past, such pipes were produced from either asbestos — which is a health hazard — or steel, which corrodes. The Tsamash product is made of fibreglass reinforced polyester which, according to Yisrael Shenkar, head of the company, is light, virtually indestructible and corrosion-free.

The pipes — also capable of carrying chemicals — are the product of 10 years' research at his company, says Shenkar, and he believes their export potential is tremendous. He is also interested in joint development with an overseas company and reports considerable interest from the U.S., where Tsamash has opened a plant in California.

Of course, says Rafi Glick, who is organizer of Agritech and director of the Israel Export Institute's Agricultural Centre, not all the 500 exhibits at the fair are local — they come from 50 countries. Yet, despite the generally gloomy atmosphere in Israeli agriculture lately, it is the home-made product that is expected to catch the limelight.

For example, a tractor produced by Granot, based on the hydrostatic designs of both the IDF's Merkava tank and the U.S. lunar vehicle, is generating a lot of excitement. It is intended to travel along tracks set in fields, ending the problem of tractors crushing irrigation equipment. In addition, the eight metre-wide vehicle straddles crops instead of ploughing through them.

To lighten the load for livestock farmers, Lachish Industries will be showing off their new feed mixer which takes over the entire back-breaking feeding business. A single, self-propelled piece of machinery, the new mixer combines any variety of feed — from hay to concentrated pellets — in predetermined proportions, and produces exactly the nutritional and roughage level the animals need, serving it up in individual portions.

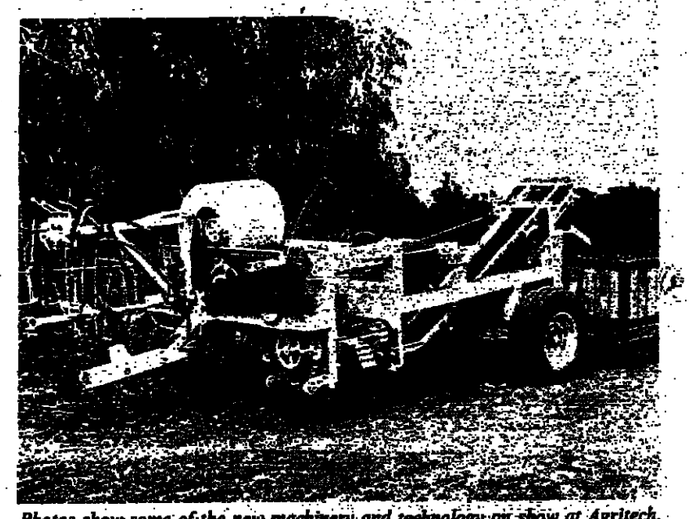
For farmers who don't know what to do with farmyard refuse and are looking for a way to cut back on their electricity bills, Ma'agareh Technologia's display could provide the answers.

The company is showing a small-scale energy system fuelled by garbage, farm waste and anything that burns. It is an alternative to the larger power plants of a similar type now under production, and is designed to fit the needs of individual farms and remote rural communities.

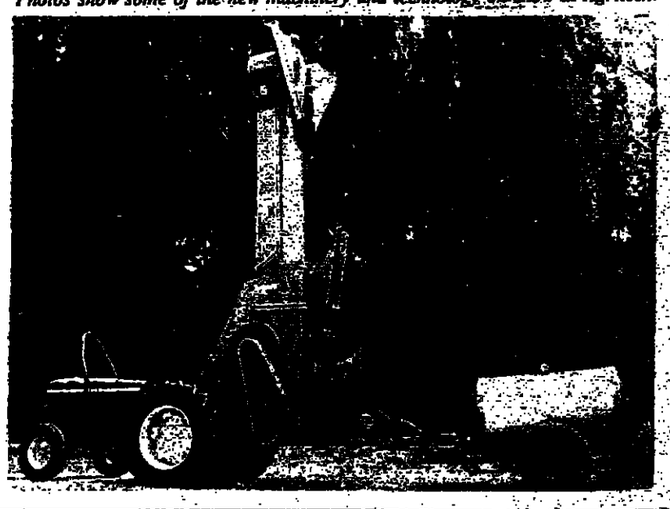
Other exotic examples of the biologist's art are on exhibit at the fair apart from the love-bug catcher. Maristem marks the approach of 1984, by displaying its range of disease-free, clone-propagated plants.

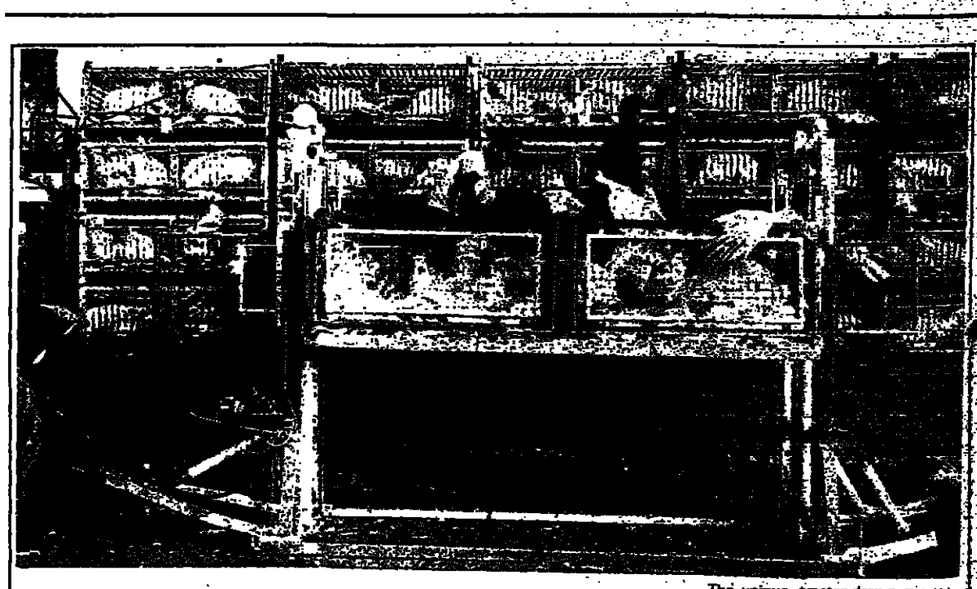
And, at a less Orwellian level, developments in agrochemicals, new systems for harvesting and sorting and advances in computer usage will be on show.

But Agritech isn't just about machinery and technology. It will also feature two conferences, the Third International Conference on Irrigation and the International Workshop on Novel Approaches to Plant Protection. Guests will be invited to attend a number of receptions, and a special prize will be presented to an Israeli farmer for technological advances produced "in the field."



Photos show some of the new machinery and technology on show at Agritech.





INVITATION

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VISITORS TO AGRITECH '83
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See you at the NAAN *exhibit, Stand 304*

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HASPAKA

A learning experience

Greer Fay Cashman

FOR A LARGE percentage of visitors to Agritech, the fair will be much more than a visual experience. Within the framework of the programme of events will be learning experiences as well, including professional tours, conferences, workshops and symposia.

Cognisant of the diverse interests of farmers, Agritech organizers have prepared wide-ranging itineraries covering 16 fields of agriculture: mechanical harvesting of fruit and vegetables; irrigation, fertilization and harvesting of field crops; packaging and sorting of farm products; poultry production; milking systems; citrus culture; cotton culture; fresh water fisheries; cultivation of flowers; beekeeping; alternate energy for agriculture; agricultural training and professional education; grape and wine production; collective kibbutz farming; general agriculture and irrigation methods.

A full-day tour will be devoted to each individual category during two of the four days of Agritech.

Concurrent with Israel's ninth International Agricultural Exhibition will be the Third International Conference on Irrigation and an International Workshop on Novel Approaches in Plant Protection — both of which will be conducted at the Israel Convention Centre, Tel Aviv from today through Thursday. An International Symposium on Fruit, Nut and Vegetable Harvest Mechanization will convene at the Kibbutz Shefayim Guest House on Wednesday and will continue for one week.

A veritable army of experts in all fields of agriculture has been assembled by fair organizers to share the secrets of Israel's agricultural achievements and strategy with others.

Intensive research and development has enabled Israeli farmers to turn centuries of barren wasteland into fertile planes of lush greenery and high-quality crops. Israel's innovative approaches to solving irrigation problems have been the focus of world attention — especially among those countries which, like Israel, are acutely conscious of the need for water conservation.

More than 20 aspects of irrigation will be discussed at the irrigation conference, among the most significant of which will be chemigation, the utilization of irrigation systems for the distribution of dissolved fertilizers and plant protection chemicals. In fact, two days of the four-day conference will be devoted to chemigation, with leading scientists discussing its technology, its advantages and disadvantages, its application to individual categories of crops, and the methods and equipment for prevention of backflow.

Topics to be aired during the first half of the conference will include *inter alia*, the role of modern irrigation in development projects; selection of irrigation methods; water management and irrigation scheduling; principles and designs of irrigation systems for mono- and multi-crop farms; drainage of irrigation land and transition from sprinkler systems to drip irrigation.

Irrigation is also part of the subject matter detailed for the plant protection workshop, where participants will learn how suitable irrigation techniques can effectively dispose of pestilence and disease.

Scientists will also present papers on new developments in soil solarisation; novel techniques of disinfesting soil by chemical and biological means; disease-free plant propagation and technical and genetic advances in nonchemical control of the Mediterranean fruit-fly.

Mechanisation at various stages of crop cultivation will be the central theme of the symposium at Kibbutz Shefayim. Participants will not be confined to lecture halls. Their programme includes a visit to Agritech to see for themselves some of the machinery discussed at the symposium, plus two field trips in which different kinds of harvesting methods will be demonstrated.

In addition to focussing on a wide spectrum of crop categories, the symposium will also deal with problems of protecting harvested fruit against bruising and other damage, the shaping of trees and plants, and the separate needs of market crops and those slated for processing.

Before the conclusion of the symposium, Kibbutz Shefayim will be the venue for yet another, related conference on Solar Energy in Rural Areas. Jointly sponsored by the UN Food and Agricultural Organisation and Israel's Ministry of Agriculture, the conference will explore the many ways in which solar energy can be harnessed for the economic benefit of farmers in terms of both savings and increased productivity. The solar energy conference is scheduled for October 10 through 14.

Tools and techniques

MANY HANDS may make light work, but computerization makes work even lighter.

Sophisticated computerized systems, employed today by many collective and cooperative settlements, lead to considerable savings in manpower and in some cases, they perform tasks from which farm workers must absolve themselves by dint of religious conviction.

Farms must, of necessity, be tended seven days a week. But until the introduction of agricultural computerization, religiously observant farmers could not guarantee that their fields, hot-houses, milking sheds and poultry coops would get the same degree of attention on the Sabbath as they did during the rest of the week.

Today, computer-operated farms run as smoothly on the Sabbath as at any other time. Computers can control all the functions of raising poultry and livestock — including system operations, climate control, and feed and water consumption. Chicktron A-503, on exhibit at Agritech, has been developed by Zeta Ltd. and is a fine example of this kind of equipment.

Far more common and in greater demand are computer-run systems devised for irrigation control. Religious settlements were among the pioneers in the use of such systems in Israel — systems which have been a big success and have contributed in no small measure to export sales in farm equipment and machinery. Push-button operation enables a single operator to control the nature and frequency of water flow to numerous fields of variegated crops requiring individual irrigation treatment.

Several computerized irrigation systems will be on display at Agritech, among them the MIR 3000 developed for medium sized farms by Motorola Israel Ltd.; the Weizmann Wise Water system which Weizmann Industries claim can reduce water consumption by at least 20 per cent; Ravit's 3000 microprocessor irrigation monitor and control system which can also be adapted for rain gun irrigation; and CQ-DC, a novel, battery-powered microprocessor developed by MCQ Controllers Ltd.

In addition to facilitating water conservation, computer systems also save farmers the trouble of going out to water their fields at night. The computer can be programmed to care for all crop and soil needs, leaving the farmer free for leisure-time pursuits. There is an added boon in the savings of fuel costs and vehicle depreciation incurred in farmers' constant trips out to the fields in the pre-computer era.

G.F.C.

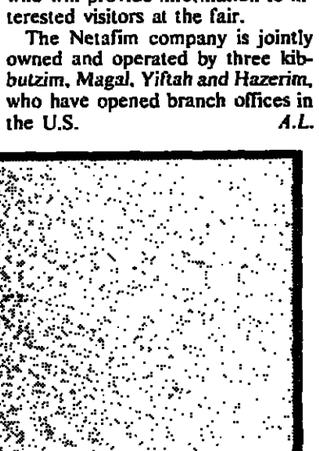
LOADING several hundred turkeys into cages for transport is no easy feat: It usually requires a handful of workers and well over one-hour of prodding, maneuvering and lifting.

But visitors at Agritech '83 will see a new turkey loading device — developed by the Hechtometal firm, local turkey farmers and Ministry of Agriculture engineers — which is capable of loading over 400 turkeys onto a truck in half-an-hour with the help of a crew of only three people.

The Ma'alul turkey loader is a mobile, tractor-drawn loader which contains a hydraulic lifting platform mounted on a steel frame that ensures stability during loading.

The Ma'alul is placed at the entrance of a turkey coop, the hinged gates of its platform are opened, and the turkeys are herded in. The loading platform can hold up to 90 turkey cocks (weighing 14 kilos each) at a time. When it is full, workers close its entry gates and the platform is raised to the desired height. Its unloading gates open to allow the birds to enter transport cages on a truck.

According to its inventors, the Ma'alul simplifies many tasks related to poultry transport, and can also be used for loading geese, ducks, sheep, pigs and calves. *A.L.*



Irrigation systems are a major focus at Agritech.

FARMERS with low water pressure and difficult topographical conditions to contend with will be delighted with the new drip-irrigation equipment being exhibited by Netafim at Agritech '83.

Among the systems being shown by Netafim — one of the world's leaders in developing drip-irrigation technology — is the Pressure-Compensated (PC) line, manufactured to help farmers overcome problems in the field.

Pressure-compensating drip-irrigation technology has been developed by the company's research and development engineers, who are seeking the widest possible range of agricultural applications. Their technological breakthrough won Netafim the Rothschild Prize for Industrial Development.

In addition to several varieties of PC systems on exhibit at the Agritech fair, Netafim is also featuring its entire range of irrigation products including 20 different drippers for different applications, pressure regulators, fertilizing pumps and filtration systems of all kinds. On hand will be a team of experienced Netafim field service staff who will provide information to interested visitors at the fair.

The Netafim company is jointly owned and operated by three kibbutzim, Magal, Yiftah and Hazerim, who have opened branch offices in the U.S. *A.L.*

Flocking to the fair

Jerusalem Post Reporter

SENIOR officials in several government ministries are rubbing their hands in glee this week. The source of their satisfaction is Agritech '83, which promises to be the largest trade fair ever witnessed in Israel.

Rafi Glick, director of the Agricultural Centre at the Israel Export Institute, last week told *The Jerusalem Post* that 2,000 visitors from abroad had already said they are planning to attend. In the final analysis, there could be as many as 2,500 overseas participants at the fair.

Glick knows of delegations from 50 different countries — several of which have no diplomatic ties with Israel. India, for instance, will be represented by a 30-member contingent. Of those countries which do have formal relations with Israel, South Africa has the largest delegation, numbering 350. The U.S., France and Italy will each be represented by 200 potential buyers.

The large number of foreign guests will upgrade tourism statistics. The Ministry of Tourism has been gloating over the rise in incoming travellers during the summer months, and Agritech is expected to be a good boost for the start of the winter season.

Understandably, the Ministries of Agriculture and Trade and Commerce are also keeping eyes open for hopeful upswings in foreign trade, and the Finance Ministry is waiting with bated breath to see to what extent the nation's foreign currency reserves will be affected by the outcome of Agritech.

The unanticipated popularity of the fair — especially in the face of a decline last year in Israel's agricultural exports — has posed a problem of a lack of seats aboard Israel-bound flights.

Rumour had it that El Al was overbooked and that several would-be participants might have to drop out unless other companies with direct flights to Israel could accommodate them. El Al spokesman Kalman Bar-On was unperturbed.

"It's a very healthy problem," he said. "We should have it more often. I don't think that anyone will remain behind. We'll probably end up sending an extra plane or *schnorring* seats from other companies."

Bar-On added that problems of this kind had been solved by El Al in the past, and he was confident of a solution of the present problem.

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ENTERTAINMENT

TELEVISION

EDUCATIONAL:
8.40 Maths 6 9.00 Language and Communication 3-5 9.25 English 6 10.00 Geography 5-6 10.30 Rega and Dodli 11.00 Citizenship 11.25 English 5 11.45 English 7 12.05 English 8 12.30 High School Literature 13.00 Science 7-10 13.30 Music 15.00 Surprise Train 15.20 Touch 15.45 Follow Me — English for Adults 16.00 The Heart (part 5) 16.30 Sumsum Street 17.00 A New Evening — live magazine

CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES:
17.30 Diff'rent Strokes: Big Brother 18.00 Friendly Sketches

ARABIC LANGUAGE programmes 18.30 News roundup 18.32 Sports 19.27 Programme Trailer 19.30 News

HEBREW PROGRAMMES resume at 20.00 with a news roundup 20.03 Fame: Words 20.50 Beauty Spot 21.00 Mabat Newsreel 21.30 Taxi — new comedy series: Nardo Loses her Marbles 21.55 This is the Time 22.45 Eischied — police drama series: Powder Burn 23.35 News

JORDAN TV (unofficial): 17.30 Cartoons 18.00 French Hour 18.30 (JTV 3) Little House on the Prairie 19.00 News in French 19.30 News in Hebrew 22.00 News in Arabic 20.30 Barney Miller 21.00 100 Great Paintings 21.10 Partners in Crime 22.00 News in English 22.15 Love Boat

ON THE AIR

Voice of Music

6.02 Musical Clock 7.07 Prokofiev: Lieutenant Kije, Suite; Haydn: Concerto for Guitar and Strings; Fauré: Dolly; Verdi: Ballet Music from Il Trovatore; Schumann: Sonata in D Minor for Violin and Piano; Mozart: Symphony No. 41, K.551, Jupiter; Beethoven: String Quartet, Op. 131; Max Bruch: Violin Concerto No. 1, Op. 26; Brahms: Piano Trio in C Major, Op.101; Mahler: Symphony No. 1 12.00 The Flute in the Baroque Era — works by Bach, Telemann, Vivaldi and others 13.05 Say It with Music — greetings 15.00 History of Music 15.30 Youth Programme 16.30 The Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra — Yoel Valbe: Symphony No. 2; Bach: Concerto in C Major for Two Pianos and Orchestra; Mozart: Kyrie, K. 341; Sibelius: Symphony No. 5 18.00 Contemporary Music — works by A.A. Boscovitch — Do Do; With Drums and Dances; Semitic Suite; The Golden Chain; Three Songs 19.05 Famous Artists in Historical Recordings (repeat) 20.00 Jewish Folklore —Yemenite Music 20.30 Schubert: Four Impromptus, D. 899; Schubert: Sonata in A Major, D. 664; Handel-Mozart: Acis and Galatea, K. 566 23.05 First Recording (no details available) 00.10 Choral Music

First Programme

6.03 Programmes for Olim 7.30 Light Classical Music — Works by Josef Strauss, Tchaikovsky, Verdi, Boccherini, Massenet, Walton, Sarasate, Prokofiev, Ketelbey and others 9.30 Programme in Easy Hebrew 10.05 Encounter — live family magazine 11.10 Elementary School Broadcasts 11.30 Education for all 12.05 Sephardi songs 13.00 News in English 13.30 News in French 14.05 Children's programmes 15.53 Notes on a New Book 16.05 Afternoon Classics 17.12 Jewish Ideas 17.30 Everyman's University 18.05 Speaker's Podium 18.47 Bible Reading — Chronicles 14 19.05 Reflections on the Portion of the Week by Eabbi Zefania Drori 19.30 Programmes for Olim 22.05 Talk on *halachic* matters 23.05 Every Man has a Star — with astrologist Ilan Pecker

Second Programme

6.12 Gymnastics 6.30 Editorial Review 6.54 Green Light — drivers' corner 7.00 This Morning — news magazine 8.05 First Thing — with Ehud Manor 10.10 All Shades of the Network — morning magazine 12.05 Open Line — news and music 13.00 Midday — news, commentary, music 14.10 Matters of Interest 16.10 Questions and answers on *halachic* matters 17.10 Magazine 17.25 Of People and Places 18.05 Safe Journey 19.05 Today — radio newsreel 19.30 Law and Justice Magazine 20.05 Cantorial Music 22.05 Folksongs 23.05 Treasure Hunt — radio game

Army

6.06 Morning Sounds 6.30 University on the Air 7.07 "207" — with Alex Anski 8.05 Morning Newsreel 9.05 Right Now — with Michael Handelsaltz 11.05 Musical Requests 12.05 Israeli Autumn — with Eli Yisraeli 13.05 One and to the Point 14.05 Time Out 16.05 Four in the Afternoon 17.05 Evening Newsreel 18.05 Social Affairs Magazine 19.05 Music Today — music magazine 20.05 Israeli Rock 21.00 Mabat — TV Newsreel 21.35 University on the Air (repeat) 22.05 Popular songs 23.05 Love on Two Feet (repeat) 00.05 Night Birds — songs, chat

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FM in MegaHerz

		Music	gramme	gramme
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J'm area	AM		1170	711
	FM	91.3		95.5
Haifa area	AM		576	1206
	FM	89.4		103.2
B'sheba area	AM		576	657
	FM	88.8		103.8

ENGLISH BROADCASTS — ISRAEL RADIO
07.00-07.15 News and Press Review 13.00-13.30 News and Feature Programme 17.00-17.05 News 20.00-20.15 News Magazine on 1st Programme — 576 kiloHerz — centre and north — 1170 kiloHerz — Jerusalem area

ENGLISH BROADCASTS — ISRAEL RADIO
07.00-07.15 News and Press Review 13.00-13.30 News and Feature Programme 17.00-17.05 News 20.00-20.15 News Magazine on 1st Programme — 576 kiloHerz — centre and north — 1170 kiloHerz — Jerusalem area

DAILY ENGLISH BROADCASTS — ISRAEL RADIO
on 576 and 1170 kiloHerz 07.00-7.15 News and Press Review 13.00-13.30 News followed by:
SUNDAY — "Israel Mosaic" Magazine
MONDAY — "You're on the Air" phone-in
TUESDAY — "Mainstream" Consumer programme
WEDNESDAY — "Forum" discussion
FRIDAY — "Thank Goodness It's Friday"
SATURDAY — "Spotlight" Weekend News Magazine
17.00-17.05 News 20.00-20.15 News Magazine

WHAT'S ON

Notices in this feature are charged at IS224.20 per line including VAT, insertion every day costs 4441.30 including VAT, per month. Copy accepted at offices of The Jerusalem Post and all recognized advertising agents

Jerusalem

MUSEUMS
Israel Museum. Exhibitions: Moritz Oppenheim, First Jewish Painter. Tip of the Iceberg No. 2, New Acquisitions of Israeli Art. Continuing Exhibitions: Mario Merz, Italian artist. From "Pong" to Home Computer, survey of computer history (closed Saturdays). China and the Islamic World, ceramic influences; George Segal, sculptures; Oil Lamp Section: Permanent Collection of Judaica, Art and Archaeology: Primitive Art; Looking at Pictures; Permanent Exhibit in Pre-history Hall; Contemporary Israeli Art. **Special Exhibits:** New 5th century Byzantine Church mosaic, Torah Finials (Rimonim) produced in San'a by Yemenite Jewish goldsmiths at beginning of 20th century. **Rockefeller Museum:** Judean Kingdom Fortress at Kadesh Barnea; Wonderful World of Paper (Paley Centre next to Rockefeller Museum).
Visiting Hours: Main Museum 10-5. At 11: Guided tour in English. 3.30: Children's film, "E.T."

CONDUCTED TOURS
HADASSAH — Guided tour of all installations * Hourly tours at Kiryat Hadassah and Hadassah Mt. Scopus. * Information, reservations, 02-416333, 02-426271.

Hebrew University:
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2. Mount Scopus tours 11 a.m. from the Bronfman Reception Centre, Sherman Building. Buses 9 and 28 to last stop. Further details: Tel. 02-882819.

American Mizrachi Women. Free Morning tours — 8 Alkalai Street, Jerusalem. Tel. 02-699222.

Tel Aviv

MUSEUMS
Tel Aviv Museum. Exhibitions: Henry Cartier-Bresson, Photographer, Picasso, Suite Vollard. A.R.Penck, Expedition to the Holy Land. Seventeenth Century Dutch and Flemish Painting, Eighteenth Century Italian Painting, Impressionism and Post-Impressionism, Twentieth Century Art in Europe and United States. Archipenko, Early Works 1910-1921. Selection of Israeli Art from Museum Collection.
Visiting Hours: Fri. closed. Sat. 10-2. Sun.-Thur. 10-10. **Helena Rubinstein Pavilion. Visiting hours:** Sun.-Thur. 9-1; 5-9. Sat. 10-2. Fri. closed.

CONDUCTED TOURS
American Mizrachi Women. Free Morning Tours — Tel Aviv, Tel. 220187, 243106.
WIZO: To visit our projects call Tel Aviv, 232939; Jerusalem, 226080; Haifa, 89537.
PIONEER WOMEN — NA'AMAT. Morning tours. Call for reservations: Tel Aviv, 256096.

Haifa

What's On in Haifa, dial 04-640840.

CINEMAS

JERUSALEM 4, 7, 9
Eden: First One on the World; **Edison:** Treasure of the Four Crowns; **Habirah:** Now and Forever; **Kfir:** Flash Dance; **Mitchell:** Breathless 7, 9; **Orpli:** Dodes Ka-Den 9; Man From Snowy River 4, 7; **Orion:** Midnight Express 4, 6.30, 9; **Oraa:** Superman III 4, 6.45, 9; **Ron:** Finals; **Semadar:** Missing 7, 9; **Binyenei Ha'uma:** Pauline a la Plage 7, 9; **Cinema One:** 3 films/1 ticket; First Blood 6.30; Mad Max I at 8; Mad Max II at 9.30; **Israel Museum:** E.T. 3.30; **Cinematheque:** The Lacemaker 7, Showboat 7.30 (small hall); Woyzeck 9.30

TEL AVIV 4.30, 7.15, 9.30
Allenby: Heat and Dust 7.10, 9.30; **Ben-Yehuda:** Now and Forever; **Chen 1:** Blue Thunder 4.30, 7, 9.30; **Chen 2:** Officer and a Gentleman 4.30, 7, 9.40; **Chen 3:** Sophie's Choice 6.40, 9.30; Star Wars 4.10; **Chen 4:** Cannery Row 7.05, 9.30; Empire Strikes Back 10.20, 1.30, 4.30; **Chen 5:** Man From Snowy River 10.30, 1.30, 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; **Cinema One:** Popcorn and Ice Cream; **Dekel:** Fiddler on the Roof 8; **Drive-In:** Beast Master 7.15; Octopussy 9.30; Sex film, midnight; **Esther:** Superman III 4.15, 7, 9.30; **Gat:** My Favourite Year; **Gordon:** Another Way 5, 7.30, 9.30; **Hod:** Breathless; **Lev 1:** Year of Living Dangerously 2, 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; **Lev II:** The Good Earth 7.15, 9.30; Finals 2, 4.30; **Limor:** Tourists' Trap; **Maxim:** How to Drive Girls Crazy; **Mograbi:** Tootsie 4.30, 7, 9.30; **Orly:** Treasure of the Four Crowns; **Paris:** Ticket to Heaven 10, 12, 2, 4, 7.15, 9.30; **Peer:** Duet for Four; **Shahaf:** Flash Dance 4.15, 7.15, 9.30; **Studio:** Table for Five 4.30, 7, 9.30; **Tchelet:** Dragon Slayer; **Tel Aviv:** High Road to China; **Tel Aviv Museum:** Yol; **Zafon:** One from the Heart; **Tzavta:** Eighty Three 9.30; **Beth Hatefutsoth:** Tell Me a Riddle 8.30.

HAIFA 4, 6.45, 9
Amphitheatre: Bambino in Egypt; **Armon:** The Howling; **Atzmon:** Fast One on the World; **Chen:** Kuni Lemel in Cairo 4; Officer and a Gentleman 6.45, 9; **Gafor:** The Professional 10, 2, 6; The Bomber 12, 4, 8; **Morish:** Tootsie 6.45, 9; **Orah:** Blue Thunder 4, 6.30, 9; **Orlan:** Company of Women 6 nonstop; **Orly:** Frances 6, 9; Herbie Goes Bananas 4; **Peer:** Flash Dance; **Ron:** Treasure of the Four Crowns; **Shavit:** Draughtsman's Contract 6.45, 9

RAMAT GAN
Armon: Blue Thunder 7, 9.30; Condor Man 4.30; **Lily:** Breathless 7.15, 9.30; **Oasis:** Frances 6, 9.30; **Orden:** World According to Garp 7, 9.30; **Ramat Gan:** Octopussy 7, 9.30

HERZLIYA
David: Tourists' Trap 7.15, 9.15; **Tiferet:** Return of the Jedi 4, 7.15, 9.30

HOLON
Migdal: Blue Thunder 7.15, 9.30; Condor Man 4.30; **Savoy:** Superman III 11, 4.30, 7, 9.30.

Scitex gets award for electronic editorial tool

By MACABEE DEAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HERZLIYA. — For the fourth time in nine years, Scitex Corporation has won the prestigious *Industrial Research and Development* citation awarded annually by the magazine to 100 of the world's most significant industrial innovations. Other winners this year include Eastman Kodak, General Electric, 3-M and Hewlett-Packard. Scitex is the only Israeli company to win the award four times.

In its April 4, 1983 issue, *Time* magazine notes that the design of its medicine section "is the product of a revolutionary electronic editorial tool that computerizes the makeup of a magazine page, replacing the x-acto knife and paste pot used by almost all magazine art and layout departments. The new system, called the Vista, was developed by Scitex Corporation, of Herzliya, at the behest of *Time* Operations Director Gerard Lelievre, and is the only such machine in the world."

"Working with *Time*, Scitex evolved a complex machine that has two adjoining video screens. One of the monitors displays the story, headlines, art and pictures that the designer wants to place on a page. He can then move the elements around, altering their sizes and positions. The other monitor shows, in colour, what the completed page will look like..."

Scitex itself notes that its Vista system has revolutionized the publishing industry, bringing computerized control to the design, layout and makeup of a colour page.

The Vista was first unveiled in June 1982 at the DRUPA printing industry exhibition in Dusseldorf, West Germany. It went into use in December 1982 at *Time* headquarters in New York City.

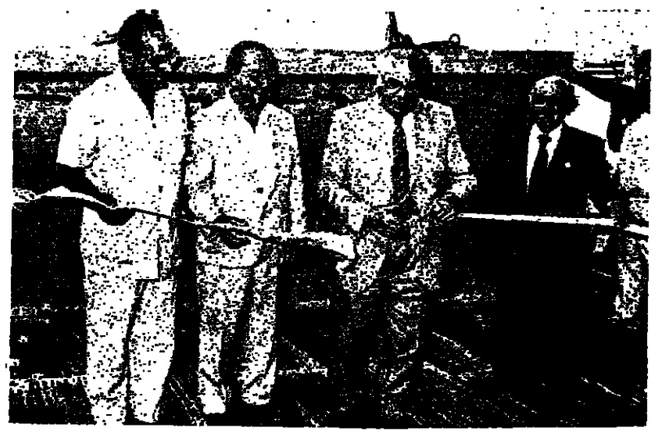
All page design and page layout tasks are performed on the Vista at digital speed, with the aid of interactive electronic tools and sophisticated Scitex software.

The designer, sitting at a high resolution colour monitor, works with all the elements of a page — text and photographs — and utilizing the power of the computer electronically manipulates these elements.

Not having to engage in extensive mechanical processes to develop a page, the designer is free to create, experimenting with dozens of options which before were impossible to consider because of time and cost limitations.

Over 15% of Scitex's total revenue is plowed back into R&D. Scitex maintains eleven different research disciplines, in which more than a fifth of the company's 590 strong workforce is engaged full-time in furthering basic knowledge of vital core technologies and applications.

Scitex Corporation Ltd., with subsidiaries in America, Western Europe and Japan, designs, develops, manufactures, markets and services interactive systems used in graphic arts, cartography, and engineering graphics applications.



Interior Minister Yosef Burg cuts the ribbon marking the start of construction on the Migdalor office block at 1-3 Rehov Ben-Yehuda, Tel Aviv. The building when completed will be 76 metres high, will have cost $12 million and will have 28,500 square metres floor space. Burg is flanked on his right by Arye Gissin, director-general of Azorim, and Yitzhak Caspi, deputy mayor of Tel Aviv, and on his left by Arye Paluch, director-general of Al-ban, a real estate firm taking part in the venture. (Michael Freidin).

Nikom and Elbit establish computer sales company

By MACABEE DEAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A joint company specializing in computers has been set up by Nikom Computers, which is owned by the Bank Hapoalim Investment Company, and Elbit Computers, a member of the Elron group.

The yet-to-be-named firm will enable Nikom and Elbit to merge their activities in computer sales in Israel.

The new company will deal in Elbit's computerized products and systems, as well as with the products of foreign companies, such as Nixdorf, Tendem and Paradyne. It will also supply maintenance and software for these systems.

The firm will also handle a wide range of products, including Pact, Ran and Daisy, as well as Elbit terminals. It intends to sell the 8890 computer, made by Nixdorf and based on Elbit's Anat.

Hapoalim's investment company is already part owner of Comptrade, which sells personal computers, general equipment and software.

Your money and your questions

By JOSEPH MORGENSTERN
Post Finance Reporter

QUESTION: What is meant by accounting under inflationary conditions?

ANSWER: Broadly speaking, it is accounting which takes into consideration the erosion of values resulting from inflation. If a company's annual profits advanced by 100 per cent on a year-to-year basis and during that year the rate of inflation was, let us assume, 110 per cent, then there was no real gain in profits from year to year. The profit and loss reports issued by public companies now take into account inflation.

QUESTION: What is the difference between the "nominal" and the effective or true rate of exchange?

ANSWER: By the nominal rate of exchange, I assume you mean the representative rate of "shaar yatzig" as it is known in Hebrew. The representative rate is a mean or average figure of the "buying" and "selling" rates of a currency.

To put it more simply, last Friday, September 30, the representative rate for the shekel was IS63.6872 to the dollar. If you sold dollars from your dollar account so as to get shekels the rate used by the bank on that day was IS63.3616. If you were buying dollars from shekels the rate used by the bank was IS63.9984 to the dollar.

The average of the "buying" and of the "selling" rate is equal to the Representative Rate. The effective rates are those used by the bank in exchange transactions.

In order to figure out the "true" rates one must take into account commissions as well as the one per cent government tax imposed on foreign currency purchases.

QUESTION: Why do some banks charge commissions in collecting U.S. social security cheques?

ANSWER: I asked one of the commercial banks about charges made in connection with social security cheques. They advised me that while there is no risk regarding collecting the funds, it nevertheless takes time until they are credited with the proceeds of such cheques.

Depositors would like to be credited immediately, I am told, and this the banks are prepared to do. They do, however, charge interest for the time it takes to collect the proceeds of such cheques.

QUESTION: I have tried to get a price for the Fibronics International newly-issued shares but no one knows what it is. I specifically refer to the shares of the company described in *The Jerusalem Post* in mid-September.

ANSWER: The shares of Fibronics International are to reach the market some time this week. According to an American stock broker the 650,000 share issue has been sold out and the shares should be registered for trading in the next few days. The anticipation is that they will be priced in the $10-$12 range. The shares may be purchased through local banks or brokers.

Otzar Hahayal reports profits up

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Bank Otzar Hahayal showed net profits of IS23.3 million in the first six months of the year, 165 per cent more than in the same period last year.

However, when the profits are adjusted for inflation in line with Advisory Opinion 23 of the Chamber of Certified Public Accountants, they shrink to IS4.6m.

The consolidated balance sheet grew by 133 per cent in the year ending June 30, 1983 to stand at IS4.9 billion.

Loans grew by 143 per cent to IS1.7 billion, and deposits by 174 per cent to IS5.2b.

Otzar Hahayal is jointly owned by Bank Hapoalim, the Israel Defence Forces, and the investment fund of the IDF. It is a specialized banking institution offering services to soldiers, defence forces employees, and the general public.

September proves bad month for country's mutual funds

By MACABEE DEAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — September was a bad month for all the mutual funds. According to Meitav, a financial consulting firm, only one mutual fund, Matah, rose by the estimated 7.5 per cent increase in the cost-of-living index — it managed to preserve its real value but did not make any profit.

Meitav, which has drawn up a weighted index of all the mutual funds, notes that they rose by 3.2 per cent last month, much less than the increase in the estimated cost-of-living index.

The best performance was turned in by those funds specializing in foreign currency, and they rose by an average of 6.4 per cent. Those concentraing on index-linked bonds rose by only 3.3 per cent, and those dealing only with stocks gained 1.1 per cent. The mixed funds — which have a combination of foreign currency, stocks and index-linked bonds — rose by 3.8 per cent.

Of the 106 mutual funds traded, 23 turned in performances ranging from 5 to 7.5 per cent; 80 had nominal gains of zero per cent to 3 per cent, and five had nominal returns less than zero per cent.

The 10 best performers during September were: Matah (which specializes in foreign currency) with a 7.5 per cent gain, Hadas (stocks) 7 per cent, Lapid (mixed) 6.7 per cent, Reshef (foreign currency) 6.6 per cent, Meimad (mixed) 6.6 per cent, Topaz (foreign currency) 6.4 per cent, Kaspit (mixed) 6.2 per cent, Av (stocks) 6.0 per cent, Inbar (stocks) 6.0 per cent, and Orion (mixed) 5.8 per cent.

BANK. — Tefahot mortgage bank has opened two new branches, in Rehov Yehezkel in the Geula quarter of Jerusalem and in Sderot Ha'atzmaut, Bat Yam, making a total of 25 branches. Another 16 open in the near future.

SPACE PLATFORM. — The Space Agency and Fairchild Industries signed an agreement last week for development of a $200 million space platform on which commerical customers could lease space.

INSURANCE BOSS. — Shmuel Magen, 34, has been appointed director-general of the Anashim insurance agency in Tel Aviv. He replaces Danny Weiman who now plans to concentrate on industry and tourism.

Israel Lands Administration — Southern District

Offer for the Lease of a Plot for the Construction of a Single housing Unit at Omer

Tender No. 66/83/BS

The Israel Lands Administration invites bids for the signing of a development contract for the following area, particulars of which, at the time of publication of the tender, were as follows:

Block	Parcel	Plot	Area sq.m.	Total Bldg. % per floor	No. of floors	Minimum Price IS	Deposit IS
38558	13	1457 a	743	30% or 40%	2	1,841,100	90,000

The land is assessed excluding development and the successful bidder will pay the Lands Administration the sum of IS 1,104,660 being the cost of development. Details, sample contracts and bid forms are obtainable at our District Office at Rehov Ben Zvi (above Olamei Yahalom), Beersheba, during regular working hours.

Deadline for submitting tender bids is 12 noon, November 1, 1983.

Bids not in the Tender Post Box by the above time, for any reason whatsoever, will not be considered.
The Israel Lands Administration does not undertake to accept the highest or any other bid.

The Israel Lands Administration — Jerusalem District

Offer for the Lease of 2 Plots for the Construction of a Single Housing Unit on Each Plot at Ashdod — Yod Aleph Quarter

The Israel Lands Administration invites bids for the signing of a Development contract for following areas, details of which, at the time of publication of the tender, were as follows:

Tender No.	Block	Parcel	Plot	Area Sq.m.	Total Bldg. % per floor	Development Cost IS	Minimum Price IS	Deposit IS
67/83/JM	2192	26	326	544	10% + 25% balcony	590,240	1,339,540	65,000
68/83/JM	2192	23	323	662	10% + 25% balcony	707,420	1,605,484	80,000

Details, sample contracts and bid forms are available at our District Office, 34 Ben Yehuda St., Jerusalem, 12th floor, during regular working hours.

Deadline for submitting bids is 12 noon, November 1, 1983.

Bids not in the tender Post Box by the above time, for any reason whatsoever, will not be considered.
The Israel Lands Administration does not undertake to accept the highest or any other bid.

Israel Lands Administration — Jerusalem District

Offer for the Lease of a Plot for the Construction of Saturation Building at Arnona Jerusalem.

Tender 69/83/JM

The Israel Lands Administration invites bids for the signing of a development contract for the following area, details of which, at the time of publication of the tender were:

Block	Parcel	Approx. area sq.m.	Total Bldg. area %	Minimum Price IS	Deposit IS
30139	124	733	66% on 2 floors	8,971,624	450,000

The plot is assessed as per its present situation.

Details, sample contracts and bid forms are available from our District Office, 34 Ben Yehuda St., Jerusalem, 12th floor, during regular working hours.

Deadline for submitting tender bids is 12 noon, November 1, 1983.

Bids not in the tender Post Box by the above time, for any reason whatsoever, will not be considered.
The Israel Lands Administration does not undertake to accept the highest or any other bid.

Israel Lands Administration — Central District

Beer Yaacov Local Council

Lod-Ramla Development Co. Ltd.

Owner-Occupier Construction in the Givat Hoter Quarter at Beer Yaacov — Stage A

The Israel Lands Administration, in cooperation with the Beer Yaacov Local Council and the Lod-Ramla Development Co. Ltd., announce the reopening of registration for the above programme, under which 97 plots will be allotted for the construction of 181 housing units.

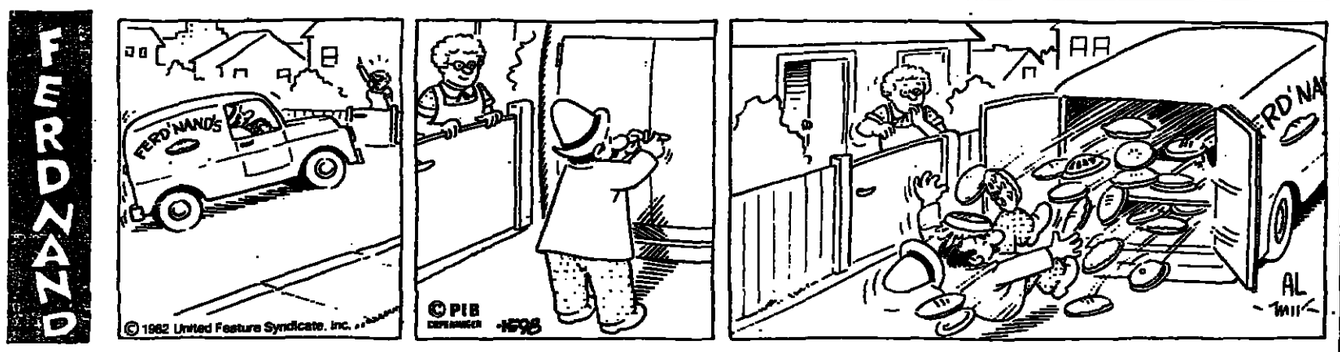
Registration will begin at 9 a.m. on Tuesday, October 4, 1983, and end at 12 noon on Tuesday, October 18, 1983.

Registration will be held at the Beer Yaacov Local Council office throughout the week, 8.30 a.m.-12 noon, and Sundays and Wednesdays also between 4-7 p.m.

A detailed prospectus and additional details are available at the above office.

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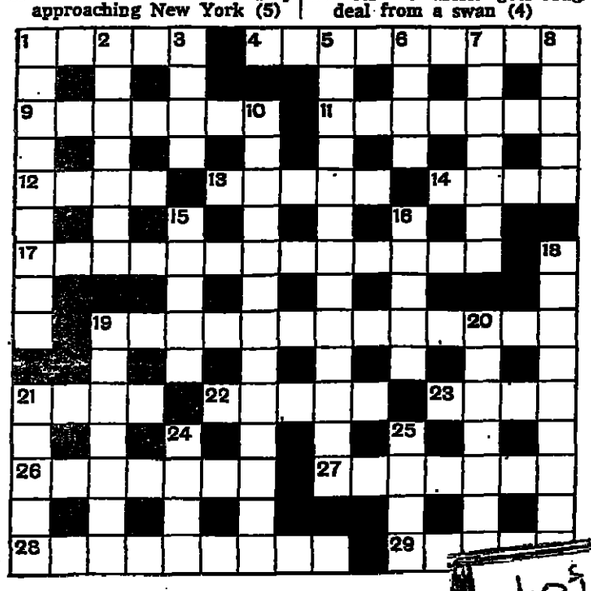
ONE-AND-ONE CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 Small firm suffering from inflation in Egypt (5)
4 Traffic roundabout (9)
9 Go up like a rocket (4, 3)
11 Lancer in the ring (7)
12 Lamb's saucy companion (4)
13 Youngster bound to be a dashing fellow (5)
14 Ethereal first-class transport (4)
17 A proper pain, it could make one unfit (13)
19 Business in which the wealthy were coached (8, 5)
21 Sudden break in the picture (4)
22 Acquiesce in a meagre excuse (5)
23 Number supporting our female lead (4)
26 Whence came Mimi's extreme frigidity (7)
27 Dripping? Refer to the attendant (7)
28 I substitute a revision of pure ideas for a dramatist (9)
29 Affliction of one with vitality approaching New York (5)

DOWN

1 A pantomime character's sweetheart growing wild maybe (9)
2 In the cooler, thanks to a foreign princess (7)
3 Toss up round coin (4)
5 What the fast worker appears to be making (5, 8)
6 Credit given for being second (4)
7 A flexible term of retirement (7)
8 One of rank coming to a sticky end too soon (5)
10 Blow not averse to a body of supporters (9, 4)
15 & 16 They're carried in case (5, 5)
18 By it Ernie gets in a sozzled state (9)
19 Poet for whom church brings about a cure (7)
20 Tropical fruit creates a short vocative fuss (7)
21 Meal cut short for a composer (5)
24 Slip of the lips, so to speak (4)
25 Mother of Helen gets rough deal from a swan (4)



GENERAL ASSISTANCE

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

Jerusalem: Kupat Holim Clalit, Romema, 523191. Balsam, Salah Eddin, 272315. Shu'ufat, Shu'afat Road, 810108. Dar Eldawa, Herod's Gate, 282058.
Tel Aviv: Lev Hair, 69 Ahad Ha'am, 613862. Kupat Holim Clalit, 7 Amsterdam, 225142.
Petah Tikva: Kupat Holim Clalit, Haim Ozer, 905271.
Netanya: Geva, 14 Sha'ar Hagai, 22695.
Haifa: Meuhedet, 6 Simtat Atlit, 644231. Harman, K. Motzkin, 715136.

DUTY HOSPITALS

Jerusalem: Bikur Holim (pediatrics), Hadassah E.N. (internal, surgery, orthopedics, E.N.T.), Misgav Ladach (Obstetrics), Shaare Zedek (ophthalmology).
Tel Aviv: Rokah (pediatrics, internal, surgery).
Netanya: Laniado (obstetrics, internal, pediatrics, gynecology, surgery).

POLICE

Dial 100 in most parts of the country. In Tiberias dial 924444, Kiryat Shmona 40444.

FIRST AID

Magen David Adom first aid centres are open from 8 p.m. to 7 a.m. Emergency home calls by doctors at fixed rates. Sick Fund members should enquire about rebate.
Phone numbers: Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa, — 101 Dan Region (Ramat Gan, Bnei Brak, Givatayim) — 781111.

Ashdod 2222	Nazareth 54333
Ashkelon 23333	Netanya 23333
Bat Yam 585556	Petah Tikva 912333
Beersheba 78333	Rehovot 054-51333
Eilat 72333	Rishon LeZion 942333
Hadera 22333	Safed 30333
Holon 803133-4	Tiberias 20111
Nahariya 923333	

Rape Crisis Centre (24 hours), for help call Tel Aviv, 1234819, Jerusalem — 810110, and Haifa 88791.
"Eran" — Mental Health First Aid, Tel.: Jerusalem 669911, Tel Aviv 253311, Haifa 538-888, Beersheba 48111, Netanya 35316.

FLIGHTS

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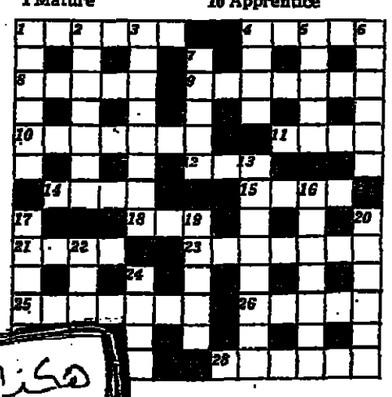
QUICK CROSSWORD

ACROSS

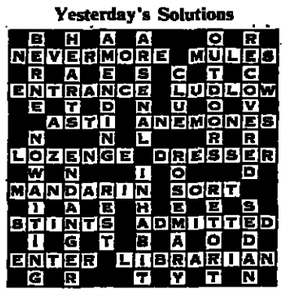
1 Mature
4 Emotional play
8 Filleted
9 Enormous
10 Apprentice
11 Animal
12 Pull
14 Impoverished
15 Thick cord
18 Tree
21 Tax
23 Compensate
25 Comic strip
26 Dodge
27 Fear
28 Thoroughfare

DOWN

1 Movable
2 Distant past (4, 3)
3 Commonplace
4 Moist
5 Residence
6 Stick
7 Chic
13 Treading (anag.)
16 Make ready
17 Calm
19 Incorrect
20 Outlook
22 Poetry
24 Nourishment



Yesterday's Solutions



QUICK SOLUTION

ACROSS: 7 Simper, 8 Thighs, 10 Abridge, 11 Shine, 12 Even, 13 Order, 17 Feast, 18 Cope, 22 Enter, 23 Meddled, 24 Nether, 25 Deacon.
DOWN: 1 Escaped, 2 Emerged, 3 Ready, 4 Whisper, 5 Again, 6 Askew, 9 Wearisome, 14 Yearned, 15 Collect 16 Mending, 19 Meant, 20 State, 21 Adieu.

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131 securities fall by more than 5%

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

By JOSEPH MORGENSTERN

TEL AVIV. — The bears made a reappearance yesterday on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange and evicted the bulls which had encamped there for nearly a fortnight. In the process the bears succeeded in making a shambles of equity prices.

The post-market statistics showed 131 securities down more than five per cent. In stark contrast, only 21 issues were able to point to gains of five per cent or better.

Moreover, there were 47 individual issues which were registered as sellers only and their price was automatically lowered by the mandatory five per cent, without any trading taking place. Only five securities were posted as buyers only with an accompanying automatic price advance of five per cent.

The General Share Index, commercial bank shares excepted, plummeted 2.48 per cent. Land development, real estate and citrus plantation issues were hardest hit as the sectoral index slipped by a full four per cent.

Trading turnover continued low, under the IS600 million mark.

The index-linked bond market began the new month's activities uneventfully as trading turnover came to a near standstill and prices were mostly unchanged.

The suggestion that Israel may have difficulty in repaying its foreign debt has undoubtedly given investors cause for second thoughts insofar as making new commitments in the share market.

The relatively high level of devaluation, which came to over eight per cent in September, acts as a brake when investors consider converting their foreign currency holdings into shekels. Moreover, dashed hopes for the establishment of a national unity government were a negative political factor.

With all of these factors to take into account, it was not surprising that the market followed a sharply downward course.

The bank shares not only continued to advance but did so in high flying fashion. This performance came in the face of suggestions that the banks may stop their stabilization policies.

Leumi and IDB were 0.5 per cent gainers while Hapoalim was ahead by 0.8 per cent. Union was 0.6 per cent to the good while Mizrahi rose by 0.4 per cent. Israel General chipped in with a 0.6 per cent rise.

Mortgage bank issues trended somewhat higher on smallish gains. Specialized financial institution shares were clearly lower with Clal Leasing 0.5 leading the way downwards with a 10 per cent loss.

Insurance equities also moved to lower levels. Hadar 1.0 was 10 per cent lower and was closely followed by Suhar which fell by 9.2 per cent.

Ten per cent losses punctuated the service and trade sector. Lighterage 0.5 was down by a full 10 per cent and was joined by Malal 5.0, and Time Computers 1.0.

In the land development, real estate and citrus plantation group, Oren was down by 10 per cent.

Industrials were lower but the group provided some pyrotechnics. Elbit Computers 3.0 shares as well as the accompanying option both wound up on the buyers only list. The two issues are part of a classic arbitrage situation. The Elbit shares have begun trading on the over-the-counter market in the U.S.. Non-residents may sell the American Elbit issues and replace them with shares purchased on the local market.

Such a transaction pays when there is a disparity in price of the same issue on the different markets. Thus at the beginning of yesterday's session the local registry shares were less expensive than those traded in the States. However, those that sold the shares in the States and tried to buy them back here found that the buyers only signal was flashed and no trading was held. It appears that last week there were many arbitrage results which, apparently, were not satisfactory.

However, those who bought the Elbit shares in the U.S. a week ago at about $6 are currently showing a hefty paper profit as the Elbit U.S. registry traded at approximately $11 on Friday.

	Closing price	Volume IS1,000	Change	% change
Commercial Banks				
IDB p	101100	1	n.c.	—
IDB r	4455	1,477	+20	+.5
IDB B r	4500	29	n.c.	—
IDB p A	26900	—	—	—
IDB op 11	3252	39	+16	+.5
Union op 4	3314	192	+20	+.6
Discount r	5645	155	+40	+.7
Discount A r	5645	144	+40	+.7
Discount op 2	4550	44	n.c.	—
Discount B	640	151	n.c.	—
Mizrahi r	1835	2,455	+8	+.4
Mizrahi b	1835	113	+8	+.4
Mizrahi op 11	3244	40	−7	−.2
Mizrahi op 2	1220	565	−41	−3.3
Mizrahi sc 6	14340	—	−201	−1.4
Mizrahi sc 9	620	59	+10	+1.6
Maritime 0.1	590	1,201	n.c.	—
Maritime 0.5	296	1,712	−33	−10.0
Hapoalim p.B	3850	11	−100	+2.7
Hapoalim r	3006	1,813	+24	+.8
Hapoalim b	3006	258	+24	+.8
Hapoalim op 7	25620	15	+200	+.8
Hapoalim op 1	6040	50	n.c.	—
Hapoalim sc 6	16660	1	+160	+1.0
Hapoalim sc 8	11400	—	—	—
General A	7695	167	+45	+.6
General op 6	40000	—	+550	+1.4
General op 8	14650	11	+450	+3.2
General sc 5	4800	5	−95	−1.9
General 7	310	169	+19	+6.5
Leumi	1922	1,985	+10	+.5
Leumi op 13	2855	36	+15	+.5
Leumi sc 9	2610	3	+25	+1.0
Leumi sc 11	715	214	+5	+.7
OHH r	2714	7	+19	+.7
Finance Trade 1	2670	8	n.c.	—
Finance Trade 5	1385	5	n.c.	—
Finance Tr. op	2180	2	n.c.	—
N. American 1	2598	94	+28	+1.1
N. American 5	1567	399	+11	+.7
Danot 1.0	no trading			
Danot 5.0	no trading			
Danot sc 2	no trading			
First Int'l 5	525	5,456	−5	−.9
FIBI	549	1,790	−51	−8.5
Mortgage Banks				
Adanim 0.1	1800	12	n.c.	—
Gen Mortgage	2236	13	+14	+.6
Gen. Mortgage	2236	18	+14	+.6
Carmel r	1923	45	n.c.	—
Carmel op	1600	21	+50	+3.2
Carmel deb	116	1,461	+1	+.9
Binyan	5975	302	+75	+1.3
DevMortgage r	1372	134	+5	+.4
DevMortgage b	1367	—	—	—
DevMort. op	850	10	n.c.	—
Mishkan r	4319	86	*n.c.*	—
Mishkan b	4319	—	—	—
Independence	1300	169	n.c.	—
Indep. op 1	2760	6	−540	−16.4
Tefahot p. r	3475	3	n.c.	—
Tefahot r	3575	37	+35	+1.0
Tefahot b	3490	—	—	—
Tefahot op B	9200	38	n.c.	—
Tefahot deb. 1	1324	14	+12	+.9
Tefahot deb. 2	268	582	n.c.	—
Merav r	265	2,077	−6	−2.2
Financing Institutions				
Shilton r	*194*	*166*	−20	−9.4
Shilton op B	1378	h.o.1	+77	+5.9
Otzar Lat. r	1042	96	+7	+.7
Otzar Lat b	1042	1	+7	+.7
Contractors C.	200	237	+1	+.5
Agriculture A	11000	4	n.c.	—
Ind Dev p r.	11199	1	−590	−5.0
Clal Lease 0.1	379	s.o.l	−20	−5.0
Clal Lease 0.5	224	112	−25	−10.0
Clal Lease op B	380	16	+11	+3.0
Clal Lease sc 1	460	7	+2	+.4
Insurance				
Aryeh r	590	211	−49	−7.7
Aryeh op	476	7	−14	−2.9
Aryeh sc 1	2250	—	—	—
Ararat 0.1 r	no trading			
Ararat 0.5 r	no trading			
Reinsur. 0.1 r	750	3	−50	−6.3
Reinsur. 0.5 r	379	31	−3	−.8
Reinsur. op 1	—	—	—	—
Hadar 1.0	218	250	−24	−9.9
Hadar 5.0	174	138	−7	−4.1
Hadar op 1	186	23	−16	−7.9
Hassneh r	437	s.o.l	−23	−5.0
Hassneh b	—	—	—	—
Hassneh op 3	no trading			
Hassneh op 4	478	60	+1	+.2
Phoenix 0.1 r	1245	22	+58	+4.9
Phoenix 0.5 r	760	2	+36	+5.0
Hamishmar	333	38	+3	+.9
Hamishmar	305	86	+1	+.3
Hamishmar op	337	27	n.c.	—
Yardenia 0.1 r	no trading			
Yardenia 0.5 r	no trading			
Yardenia op 2	no trading			
Menora 1	960	1	−10	−1.0
Menora 5	354	45	n.c.	—
Suhar r	1120	57	−113	−9.2
Securitas r	470	479	−45	−8.7
Zur r	1455	30	n.c.	—
Zion Hold. 1.0	457	16	+1	+.2
Zion Hold. 5.0	281	852	−1	−.4
Services & Utilities				
Galei Zohar 1	470	11	+31	+7.1
Galei Zohar 5	200	64	−11	−5.2
Galei Zo. op.1	127	104	−2	−1.6
Data Mikun	290	149	n.c.	—
Delek r	1550	111	−140	−8.3
Delek b	—	—	—	—
Harel 1	*no trading*			
Harel 5	no trading			
Harel op 2	no trading			
Lighterage 0.1	399	68	n.c.	—
Lighterage 0.5	224	420	−25	−10.0
Cold Store 0.1	11000	—	−700	−6.0
Cold Store 1.0	3770	13	−407	−9.7
Israel Elec. r	no trading			
Dan Hotels 1	498	25	n.c.	—
Dan Hotels 5	289	26	n.c.	—
Coral Beach	172	940	−7	−3.9
Coral B. op 1	—	—	—	—
Hilan	394	s.o.l	−20	−4.8
Hilan op	*310*	*83*	n.c.	—
Teta 1	228	30	−1	−.4
Teta 5	120	123	−10	−7.7
Teta op	54	130	n.c.	—
Ya'ane	1860	228	+50	+2.8
Ya'ane op	1230	53	+40	+3.4
Clal Comp	568	—	−30	−5.0
Clal Comp op	444	1	+63	+16.5
Malal 1	769	166	+70	+10.0
Malal 5	386	125	−43	−10.0
Malal op	262	68	n.c.	—
Magor 0.1	206	39	−9	−4.2
Magor 0.5	116	120	−13	−10.1
Magor op 1	680	*10*	+40	+6.3
Bond Ware 0.1	290	70	+7	+2.5
Bond Ware 0.5	162	301	−18	−10.0
Bond Ware op	114	371	n.c.	—
Jordan Hotel	140	455	−14	−9.1
Jordan Hotel op	58	746	−7	−10.7
Yahalom	90	s.o.l	−4	−4.7
Yahalom op 1	68	129	+5	+7.9
Nikuv 1.0	435	41	+30	+7.4
Nikuv 5.0	219	s.o.l	−11	−4.8
Nikuv op 1	206	12	−4	+2.0
Consort. Hold.	204	126	−10	−4.7
Consort. 0.5	117	255	−8	−6.4
Consort. op B	189	4	−1	−.5
Consort. op C	103	40	−4	−3.7
Kopel 1	400	65	+20	+5.3
Kopel op	370	12	+23	+6.6
Crystal 1	244	s.o.l	−13	−5.1
Rapac 0.1	no trading			
Rapac 0.5	no trading			
Supersol 2	1430	150	n.c.	—
Supersol op B	630	335	−20	−2.9
Supersol op C	370	10	−50	−11.9
Time 1	693	20	−77	−10.0
Time op	470	35	n.c.	—
Land, Building, Citrus				
Oren	185	111	−20	−10.0
Oren op 1	305	14	−47	−13.4
Azorim Prop.	192	314	−21	−9.9
Azorim r	198	892	−22	−10.0
Azorim op D	397	16	−58	−12.8
Azorim op E	160	88	n.c.	—
Eylon	79	211	−1	−1.3
Ymonim 1	201	226	+1	+.5
Amnonim op	100	100	−3	−2.9
Africa Isr. 0.1	9355	5	n.c.	—
Africa Isr. 1.0	8399	2	n.c.	—
Africa op 2	6315	2	n.c.	—
Arazim	228	90	−1	−.4
Arazim op	134	86	n.c.	—
Arledan 0.1	325	62	−2	−.6
Arledan 0.5	148	1,359	−16	−10.0
Ben Yakar 1	420	27	−27	−6.0
Ben Yakar op	222	8	−20	−8.3
Baranovitz 1	104	s.o.l	−5	−5.0
Baranovitz 5	66	385	−7	−10.1
Baranovitz op	60	20	−1	−1.6
Dankner 1	155	202	−10	−6.1
Drucker 1	270	748	−18	−6.3
Drucker 5	162	70	n.c.	—
Drucker op	91	334	n.c.	—
Darad 0.1	333	52	−37	−10.0
Darad 0.5	125	90	−5	−3.9
Darad op 1	—	—	—	—
Darad op 2	335	115	+5	+1.5
HLB 0.1	364	62	−40	−9.9
HLB 0.5 r	136	s.o.l	−7	−4.9
Property Bldg	2144	33	+6	+.3
Bayside 0.1	1064	s.o.l	−56	−5.0
Bayside 0.5	801	177	−89	−10.0
Bayside op B	1040	1	−9	−.9
ILDC r	1773	55	−6	−.3
ILDC b	2650	—	—	—
ICP r	170	616	−12	−6.6
ICP 0.5	93	600	−10	−10.1
ICP op 1	50	60	−2	−3.9
Ispro r	248	s.o.l	−13	−5.0
Isralom	no trading			
Isras b	478	176	−20	−4.0
Cohen Dev	*169*	*30*	−*10*	−5.6
Cohen Dev op	88	—	−17	−16.2
Lumir 1	119	s.o.l	−6	−4.8
Lumir 5	75	s.o.l	−4	−5.1
Lumir op 1	45	233	−3	−6.3
Ma'agarei Beniya	89	1,243	−10	−10.1
Ma'agarei B op	58	619	−2	−3.3
M.T.M. 1	2600	1	n.c.	—
M.T.M. 5	1549	—	−1	−.1
M.T.M. op 1	1347	—	—	—
Mehadrin r	2350	23	−50	−2.1
Modul Beton	500	26	+10	+2.0
Mishnael 5	184	68	−9	−4.9
Menrav	no trading			
Menrav op	no trading			
Mar-Lev 1	139	94	−15	−10.0
Mar-Lev op	*110*	*72*	*n.c.*	—
Meshulam 1	270	47	−30	−10.0
Meshulam 5	66	47	—	+.8
Mesh op 1	59	251	*n.c.*	—
Lifschitz 1	157	408	−17	−10.0
Lifschitz 5	88	209	−8	−8.8
Lifschitz op	68	133	—	−.7
Neot Aviv	4900	22	n.c.	—
Nichsei Hadar	432	289	−48	−10.0
Solel Bon. p. A	4000	67	−100	−9.1
Sahal 1	416	3	n.c.	—
Sahal 5	349	—	—	—
Sahaf on	267	—	—	—
Pri Or	730	8	−25	−3.3
Pri Or op	500	1	−5	−1.0
Caesarea 0.1	191	s.o.l	−10	−5.0
Caesarea 0.5	71	s.o.l	−3	−4.7
Rogovin 1	294	17	+1	+.3
Rogovin 5	258	—	—	—
Rogovin op	*113*	—	−2	−1.7
Rasseo p.r	465	249	−30	−6.1
Rasseo r	479	367	−17	−3.4
Rasseo op	432	11	*n.c.*	—
Shenhar 5	91	115	−7	−7.1
Industrials				
Agan Chem.	530	180	+10	+1.9
Agan op 1	349	3	n.c.	—
Ofis 1	144	205	−25	−15.0
Ofis op	111	s.o.l	−9	−7.5
Baruch 1	415	89	−20	−4.6
Baruch 5	318	36	n.c.	—
Baruch op	190	20	−2	−1.0
Octagon	350	—	—	—
Octagon op	225	18	+5	+2.3
Urdan 0.1 r	1180	s.o.l	−62	−5.0
Urdan 0.5 r	900	226	−44	−4.7
Urdan op	638	30	+5	+.8
Attas 1	427	s.o.l	−22	−4.9
Attas op	237	25	n.c.	—
Atlantic 1	79	295	+2	+2.6
Atlantic op 1	46	s.o.l	−3	−7.0
I.P. Building	155	562	−15	−8.8
Elbit 3.0 r	18743	b.o.l	+893	+5.0
Elbit op	25133	b.o.l	+1245	+5.2
Alumit 1	493	57	n.c.	—
Alumit 5	349	13	−1	−.3
Alumit op	428	—	—	—
Alliance	250	182	−10	−3.9
Alasku Sport 1	910	17	n.c.	—
Alaska Sport 5	409	18	n.c.	—
Alaska S. op 1	no trading			
Elco 0.1	701	16	−34	−4.6
Elco 0.25 r	474	88	−6	−1.3
Elco 0.25 b	472	5	−8	−1.7
Elco d 1	2330	—	—	—
Alkol	290	50	+4	+1.4
Alkol op 1	165	62	n.c.	—
Electra 0.1 r	1686	214	−36	−5.0
Electra 0.5 r				
Electra op 3	1329	s.o.l	−75	−5.3
Electra op 4	538	87	−10	−1.8
Elron	28100	62	+580	+2.1
Clever Devices	*102*	*631*	−*11*	−10.1
Clever Devices op	67	61	n.c.	—
Ondine 1	330	349	n.c.	—
Ondine 5	152	257	+13	+9.4
Ondine op	61	38	−13	−17.6
Eltan	no trading			
Eltan op	59	s.o.l	−7	−10.6
Nekerstein 1	324	60	−36	−10.0
Nekerstein 5	270	26	−30	−10.0
Arganan p.r.	1013	5	n.c.	—
Arganan r	961	13	n.c.	—
Aryt	1215	37	+65	+5.7
Aryt op	980	5	+68	+7.5
Ata B 1.0	180	67	n.c.	—
Ata C 0.1	106	874	−6	−5.8
Tadir 1.0	280	45	−10	−3.5
Tadir 5.0	233	4	n.c.	—
Tadir op 1	—	—	—	—
Bar-Ton 1	190	s.o.l	−10	−5.0
Bar-Ton 5	78	80	−8	−9.8
Bar-Ton op	61	19	−1	−1.6
Goldfrost 1.0	215	50	n.c.	—
Goldfrost 5	78	s.o.l	−4	−4.9
Goldfrost op	66	76	−4	−5.7
Gal Ind 1.0	1568	15	+40	+2.6
Gal Ind 5.0	405	161	n.c.	—
Gal Ind op 1	525	14	n.c.	—
Galil Tech 1	107	574	−12	−10.1
Galil Tech op	69	54	−10	−12.6
Dubek p r	1235	12	−80	−6.1
Dubek p. b	1235	5	−15	−1.2
Delta Galil 1	2944	628	−30	−9.3
Delta Galil 3	228	587	−25	−9.9
Delta Gal. op 2	*131*	78	−3	−2.2
Dafron 1	486	h.o.2	+23	+5.0
Dafron 5	227	311	+21	+10.2
Dafron op	164	320	+12	+7.9
Dexter Chem	127	216	n.c.	—
Dexter op A	62	281	−2	−3.9
Fertilizer 0.1	489	s.o.l	−26	−5.1
Fertilizer 0.5	245	845	−13	−5.0
Fertilizer op	140	772	−22	−13.6
Cables r	616	128	n.c.	—
Cables b	633	25	n.c.	—
United Spinners	197	224	+3	+1.6
United Spinners	177	111	+3	+1.7
United S op	98	883	+3	+3.2
Hamashul 1	174	165	−6	−3.3
Hamashul 5	105	261	−11	−9.5
Hamashul op	169	—	—	—
Hatchof 1.0	287	90	−30	−9.5
Hatchof 5.0	160	91	−4	−2.4
Vitalgo 1	153	179	+10	+7.0
Vitalgo 5	94	194	n.c.	—
Vardinon	235	10	n.c.	—
Vardinon op	170	*8*	*n.c.*	—
Zikit 1.0	482	211	+44	+10.1
Zikit 5.0	104	708	n.c.	—
Zol-Kal 1	465	7	n.c.	—
Zol-Kal 5	372	—	—	—
Zol-Kal op	239	—	—	—
Haman 1	146	168	−16	−9.9
Haman op	98	114	n.c.	—
Is Can Corp 1	320	1,273	−28	−8.1
Is Can Corp 5	310	240	−18	−5.5
Sdom Metal	*198*	*397*	+*18*	+*10.0*
Sdom Metal op	101	75	−11	−10.2
Pri-Ze 1	77	9	—	+.7
Pri-Ze 5	247	s.o.l	−13	−5.0
Pri-Ze op	170	51	−6	−3.4
Haifa Chemical	1100	65	−65	−5.6
Hamisha Yod	184	73	−12	−6.1
Hamisha op	82	161	−22	−21.1
Teva r	1970	45	−10	−.5
Teva b	1980	5	−20	−1.0
Teva db 3	451	11	+1	+.2
Tempo 1.0	291	318	n.c.	—
Tempo 5.0	254	s.o.l	−13	−4.9
Tempo op 1	—	—	—	—
Tempo op 2	—	—	—	—
Tromashest 1	925	3	n.c.	—
Tromashest 5	652	2	n.c.	—
Trom. op 1	1010	3	+100	+11.0
Yaeh	309	s.o.l	−16	−4.9
Yaeh op	332	13	n.c.	—
Yomar 1	730	10	n.c.	—
Yomar 5	665	5	−10	−1.5
Yitzhar 1	183	186	−1	−.8
Yitzhar 5	105	s.o.l	−5	−5.0
Yitzhar op 1	—	—	—	—
ZionCables 1	1990	19	n.c.	—
ZionCables 5	385	161	−5	−1.3
ZionCables op	181	33	+40	+28.4
Clal Electronics	703	s.o.l	−37	−5.0
Lodzia 0.1	204	126	−23	−10.1
Lodzia 0.4	87	s.o.l	−4	−4.9
Ligat	205	174	−10	−4.7
Ligat op	108	30	−12	−10.0
M.L.T. 1	229	151	+1	+.4
M.L.T. 5	112	55	−12	−10.0
Modul Ind.	152	s.o.l	−8	−5.0
Wolfman 1	861	14	−86	−9.1
Wolfman 5	625	5	n.c.	—
Molett B r	5325	—	—	—
Gilco 1	312	75	−2	−.6
Gilco op	164	—	+1	+.6
Man 1.0	825	30	+75	+10.0
Man 5.0	380	16	−40	−9.5
Man op	146	18	−36	−19.8
Zika 1	605	10	n.c.	—
Zika 5	580	—	n.c.	—
Zika op 1	854	1	+6	+.7
Dead Sea r	1050	427	−70	−6.3
Kadumani 1	120	217	−12	−9.1
Kadamani 5	89	104	−7	−7.3
Kadam. op A	150	—	—	—
AIPM r	4871	18	+80	+1.7
Petrochemicals	132	4,654	−15	−10.2
Maquette 1	*636*	*31*	−*112*	−15.0
Maquette 5	238	32	−14	−5.6
Maxima 1	132	362	−14	−9.9
Maxima 5	117	44	−6	−4.9
Maxima op	67	155	−6	−8.2
Nechushtan 0.	329	47	+14	+4.4
Nechushtan 0.5	199	96	−22	−10.0
Nechushtan op	80	100	−7	−8.1
Neca Chem.	177	133	−19	−9.7
Sano 1	585	15	n.c.	—
Sano 5	362	5	n.c.	—
Sunfrost	370	80	−24	−6.1
Spectronix 1	807	115	−30	−3.6
Spectronix 5	*586*	*19*	−*1*	−.2
Spec. op 1	820	—	—	—
Scandia 1	188	s.o.l	−10	−5.1
Scandia op	239	34	n.c.	—
Ayit 1	1777	10	−10	−6
Ayit 5	*1165*	22	−*10*	−.9
Ayit op	1960	39	−100	−4.9
Elite r	1490	44	−60	−3.9
Assis	1901	9	n.c.	—
Arad r	232	s.o.l	−12	−4.9
Arad op 1	183	61	−6	−3.2
Feuchtwanger	415	31	+18	+4.7
Feuchtwanger	252	—	−10	−3.8
Feucht. op 1	115	—	—	—
Polgat 0.1	3430	5	n.c.	—
Polgat 0.4	1800	49	−40	−2.2
Polygon r	730	10	n.c.	—
Pollak 1	382	52	−43	−10.1
Pollak 5	267	s.o.l	−*14*	−5.0
Pollak op 1	138	182	−29	−17.4
Pecker Steel	no trading			
Pecker opt	—	—	—	—
Pargod	no trading			
Pargod op	no trading			
Cyclone 1	337	31	−38	−10.1
Cyclone 5	240	s.o.l	−13	−5.0
Cyclone op	91	807	+26	+40.0
Kedem Chem	255	s.o.l	−13	−4.9
Kedem Chem op	151	9	−29	−16.1
King 1	350	29	n.c.	—
King 5	222	6	n.c.	—
King op 1	143	35	−7	−4.7
Klil 1.0	275	284	−30	−9.8
Klil 5.0	165	17	n.c.	—
Katz. Adler 1	379	s.o.l	−20	−5.0
Katz. Adler 5	320	5	n.c.	—
Katz op	118	30	−2	−1.7
Rim 0.1 r	no trading			
Rim 0.4 r	no trading			
Shildor	319	139	−3	−.9
Shildor op 1	262	—	—	—
Schnellerina	no trading			
Shemen p.r	no trading			
T.A.T. 1.0	440	40	−39	−8.1
T.A.T. 5.0	241	51	−27	−10.1
T.A.T. op 1	182	6	−46	−20.2
Tagal 1	153	50	n.c.	—
Tagal 5	76	130	−8	−10.0
Tagal op	*51*	2	−*1*	−2.8
Tedea 1	503	s.o.l	−26	−4.9
Tedea op	488	40	−8	−1.6
Taya	no trading			
Taya op 2	no trading			
Taal B r	288	292	−32	−10.0
Frutarom r	795	23	−20	−2.5
Lachish 5	350	17	n.c.	—
Lachish 1	310	25	n.c.	—
Lachish op	451	3	n.c.	—
Regesin 1	179	190	−5	−3.0
Taro Pharm	186	s.o.l	−10	−5.1
Investment & Holding				
Unico r	367	h.o.l	+17	+4.9
IDB Dev. r	4699	343	+18	+.4
IDB Dev. op 2	3800	8	+20	+.5
Incoba	140	400	−14	−9.1
Incoba 0.5	92	s.o.l	−4	−4.6
Elgar r	1084	5	−15	−1.4
Elgar b	930	17	−38	−3.9
El-Roy 1	76	211	−8	−10.1
El-Roy 5	65	40	−5	−4.4
Ellern r	731	s.o.l	−38	−4.9
Ellern b	676	28	−40	−5.6
Amisvar	4500	3	+101	+2.3
Afik 1.0	5665	8	+25	+.4
Afik 5.0	3845	—	+15	+.4
Afik op	3160	3	n.c.	—
Central Trade	799	38	−51	−6.0
Israel Corp. 1	548	663	−26	−4.5
Israel Corp. 5	340	115	−20	−5.6
Inv. Paz r	2250	12	−250	−10.0
Inv. Paz b	no trading			
Wolfson 0.1	2450	3	+140	+6.1
Wolfson 1 r	540	61	−50	−8.5
Ampa r	678	77	+27	+4.2
Ampa op 1	911	7	+65	+7.7
Disc. Invest. r	1770	551	−15	−.8
Disc. Invest. b	1815	10	−15	−.8
Disc. i d. 135	4400	—	—	—
Hapoal. Inv r	5060	1	n.c.	—
Hapoal. Inv. b	no trading			
Leumi In. r	1165	377	n.c.	—
Jordan Ex A r	203	595	−21	−9.4
Jordan E. opt	23000	—	−1000	−4.2
Jordan op 4	130	286	−25	−16.1
Mizrahi Inv. r	2815	34	n.c.	—
Mizrahi Inv. b	—	—	—	—
Mizrahi d. 122	368	30	−5	−1.3
Mizrahi d. 124	387	—	+5	+1.3
Hidon 1	70	858	−2	−3.5
Hidon 5	55	302	+3	+5.8
Hidon op	37	277	—	+1.4
Clal Trade	468	153	−52	−10.0
Clal Tr. op C	841	8	−19	−2.2
Export r	no trading			
Export op	360	19	−4	−1.1
Koor p.	no trading			
Clal Real Estate	117	s.o.l	−6	−4.9
Clal op D	301	60	−8	−2.6
Clal Israel	1170	154	−130	−10.0
Clal Israel 50	796	13	−89	−10.1
Clal Israel op	1121	7	−49	−4.2
Clal Industry	502	2,331	56	−10.0
Clal Ind. op C	917	340	−40	−4.2
Landeco 0.1	370	117	−41	−10.0
Landeco 0.5	270	152	n.c.	—
Landeco op	165	17	n.c.	—
Store Tech op	125	1,204	−14	−10.1
Store Hold 1.0	93	187	−1	−1.1
Suhar Hold 1.0	360	50	−30	−7.7
Suhar Hold 5.0	250	145	−25	−9.1
Oz Inv 0.1	no trading			
Oz Inv 0.5	no trading			
Pama 0.1	708	s.o.l	−37	−5.0
Pama 0.5

Ari Rath
Editor and
Managing Director

THE JERUSALEM POST

Erwin Frenkel
Editor

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Tishre 26, 5744 • Zil-Hijja 26, 1403

The cold peace

DOWN in the Negev, at Tel Malhata, the new Nevatim air base is due to be inaugurated today. The ceremony, almost a full decade after the launching by Egypt of what is widely remembered as the October War, is not a warlike move. On the contrary: it represents, in effect, a celebration of the peace with Egypt.

Under the terms of the peace, concluded four and a half years ago, Israel undertook to withdraw from the vastness of Sinai, which Israelis had come to view as an essential buffer zone. Egypt had insisted that Israel remove all its installations, civilian and military, among them air bases, from Sinai, if it wanted peace, and this country bowed to the condition, despite the enormous cost, material as well as psychological, its acceptance involved.

The building of the alternative Nevatim air base alone, on land from which hundreds of Beduin families had to be turned out, was a most expensive proposition.

But the sacrifice was thought well worth the compensation in the shape of a peace treaty — not a mere end-of-belligerence agreement, but a commitment to fully normalized relations between the two countries, including the exchange of goods, visitors and ambassadors. Israel's expectation was that Egypt, even while cherishing the restoration of Sinai, would find the cultivation of peace a worthy enough end in itself.

The expectation has not been borne out. True, the peace treaty remains intact: Egypt's president, Hosni Mubarak, described it the other day as "a pillar of Egyptian policy." But the pillar is crumbling. Yes, Egypt sells oil to Israel, Israeli ships go through the Suez Canal, Israeli tourists freely travel in Egypt, and there is an Israeli embassy in Cairo and an Egyptian one in Tel Aviv. But all in all, it is, as Egypt's minister of state for foreign affairs, Butros Ghali, put it, a "cold peace."

Egyptians are dissuaded by their own government from visiting Israel, and Israeli goods are virtually boycotted in Egypt. The Israel-Egyptian autonomy talks stay frozen, and last September, after the Sabra and Shatilla massacres, Egypt's ambassador was recalled home. His place is still taken by the charge d'affaires. Last week, while in Washington, Mr. Mubarak was pressed on this point by President Reagan, but he still declined to give assurances that a new ambassador would be dispatched in the near future.

The absence of the ambassador is presumably meant to symbolize Egyptian dissatisfaction with a whole array of Israeli policies — on Lebanon, on Taba, on the West Bank and Gaza. It is also supposed to put pressure on Israel to revise those policies. There is, however, no chance at all that such pressure tactics will achieve their purpose.

Disagreements between the two former adversaries, Egypt and Israel, were foreseen when the peace treaty was concluded. But it was also assumed, at least in Israel, that consistent effort would be made to resolve any emergent differences face to face, through the newly available diplomatic means. Egypt's decision not to avail itself of these means is self-defeating. By freezing the autonomy talks Egypt is not causing Israel to budge one inch from its "intransigent" stand, as it was dubbed by Dr. Ghali. By refusing to appoint a new ambassador Egypt is not advancing the date of Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon by so much as a day.

The effect of the Egyptian tactics is indeed likely to be the reverse of what was apparently intended. Under their impact, even moderate Israelis may well be won over to the hard-line thesis that Egypt's interest in the peace has been exhausted by the return of Sinai, that Egypt is keen not on building bridges to Israel but on mending fences with the sisterly Arab states — indeed, that there is no hope for a genuine accommodation with even the more reasonable Arabs in this, or the next, generation, and that Israel would do better to make itself invulnerable in a "Fortress Israel" stretching over all the territories it now controls.

WHAT IF BEGIN?

(Continued from Page One)

Law: The Government, sect. 5(b)) lays down that "the prime minister shall be a member of the Knesset," and that (sect. 21(b)) "if a minister resigns from the Knesset his term of office as a minister shall terminate the same day," and that (sect. 23(a)) "the resignation of the prime minister is (tantamount to) the resignation of the government."

On the other hand, the same law (sect. 25) seeks to immobilize the membership and composition of a transitional government by barring resignations from it and co-options to it. Section 25 specifically notes that section 21(b) does not apply to a transitional government: In other words, a minister who resigns from the Knesset during a transitional government does not automatically terminate his term of office as a minister, but remains a minister until the transitional government is replaced by a new government. But can this apply to the prime minister, who, under section 5, *must* be a member of the Knesset?

Arguably, section 5 takes precedence in any circumstance, and thus if Begin resigned his Knesset seat he would no longer be able to serve as premier. In that case, the cabinet would have to "select another of its members who are Knesset members to serve as acting prime minister until a new government is established" (sect. 25(b)).

This procedure however — and here is the nub of the legal/textual conundrum — is provided by section 25 only for a case where "the prime minister dies." There is no mention of a case of a prime minister (of a transitional government) simply resigning from the Knesset.

Does this omission mean that in such a case section 5, which requires that the prime minister be a Knesset member, is inapplicable after all?

POSTSCRIPTS

P.S. AN AMERICAN Jewish doctor who is a Habad hassid has been given permission to wear a U.S. Army uniform even though his kippa and full beard violate dress regulations.

The hassid studied in medical school at the expense of the army in exchange for a commitment to serve three years as an army doctor when he completed his training. Having started his studies as a non-observant Jew, he became a Lubavitch follower before completing his degree. He grew the beard and donned the skullcap, which resulted in his superiors' refusal to allow him to wear his uniform.

It was proposed that he serve in civilian clothes, but he declined, turning to Jewish organizations for assistance. A committee, after initially deciding that Jewish law does not require the growing of a beard, finally decided to let him have his way.

J.S.I.

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Invincible Old Guard

By SHEVAH WEISS

OUR NEXT prime minister is going to be Yitzhak Shamir, a member of the "fighting family," one of the IZL old-timers, born in Eastern Europe, who at a certain stage joined Lehi. In a secret ballot, held by the Herut Central Committee, Shamir beat the younger David Levy, the newcomer who apparently didn't stand a chance.

Of Israel's six prime ministers, five came from the ranks of the Diaspora-born old-timers. Israel's leaders have not, on average, been older than leaders in the rest of the democratic world. However, in view of Israel's unique history, the clear distinction between old-timers and newcomers, between those born in the Diaspora and the native-born Israelis, it is strange that 35 years after the establishment of the state the latter have not yet gained predominance.

One brief exception is Yitzhak Rabin, who was recommended by the founding fathers, as was Yigal Allon, who never made it, and was tripped up by his contemporaries.

This curious phenomenon of Israeli politics is worth a quick glance. There are several observations which should be made.

• Undoubtedly the old guard still benefit from the aura surrounding the "founding fathers." The 1977 political upheaval meant that, after the Labour Party had run out of founding fathers capable of active leadership, Herut would have its chance: first Menachem Begin and now Shamir. Ya'acov Meridor was knocked out of the running primarily because of the "Berman invention fiasco," in which the much-touted energy-saving device he backed failed to come through.

• In Israeli politics the "iron law of oligarchies" is clearly at work. In oligarchical parties the old guard is strongly inclined to castrate the next generation through co-option, i.e. by selectively associating potential heirs with the leadership group, without placing them at the point of the pyramid. This was done in Mapai, it is now being done in Herut. It is strange how the so-called "1948 generation" in both camps have, despite their ambitions, stepped aside in favour of their elders, and made do with central positions which are, however, not at the top. There is something extremely Jewish about this.

• The rule of the old-timers is characterized by an inclination for centralism which is implemented, to a large extent, by means of divide and rule tactics, and especially the preservation — if not the encouragement — of divisions between potential heirs. The disturbed relations within this group, in both camps, have undoubtedly added to the strength of the surviving older generation.

Strangely enough, the young guard tend to gather around the old guard, rather than join up with the next generation. This alliance between movement elders and "boys" is one of the fascinating phenomena of the Israeli political oligarchies.

• The 1948 generation, or that which should have been dominant today, is characterized by strong academic leanings, technological, administrative and military performance and a penchant for the arts. It is a generation with a strong aversion to politics, which it sees as an unproductive occupation. This is due to a process of negative selection, the old guard has found it easier to preserve its rule.

Clearly nature will eventually prevail. The old-timers are not immortal. Even dictators lucky enough to escape assassination and to live to a ripe old age have finally departed, as have leaders of democracies. The next generation will get its chance, even if it is slightly delayed.

The writer, a professor of political science at Haifa University, is a Labour Party MK.

The Sharon threat

By SHULAMIT ALONI

TOTALITARIAN leaders who destroy the institutions and ethics of democracy come to power by going out into the streets, to the masses, and avoiding those forums where genuine debate is conducted and where questions demand answers. The masses, as opposed to the public, are always the same, whether they are in Germany, in Russia, in Italy, in Poland, in Egypt or in Israel.

The crowd mentality is a state where normally controlled individuals, who in a different setting would be thinking and levelheaded, lose that important sense of self-awareness and become part of an instinctive, primeval, tribal mass. The technique of the totalitarian leader, the anti-democrat, the king of the soapbox, is widely known. Books have been written about it. It goes like this:

• How to impose unsustainable terror on political rivals, to confuse and undermine them: At a given sign, the verbal terrorist looses a veritable flood of lies and defamation against any opponent who seems dangerous, until the victim's nerves give way. This tactic is based on an accurate evaluation of human weakness, and succeeds with almost mathematical certainty.

• Large crowds of people can be swayed only by speech; volcanic eruptions of human emotion are caused either by collective misfortune or the searing fire of words, directed at the masses.

Any intelligent person who takes the trouble to analyse the speeches of Ariel Sharon since our entry into Lebanon, and even before that, will see how this man uses the technique employed by fascist leaders in Europe between the two world wars.

Everyone knows that the Alignment, which comprises former chiefs of staff, a prime minister, ministers and so on, is no hotbed of anti-Zionist traitors or PLO agents. Sharon's speeches never supplied real answers, complete information or reasonable explanation of his actions as a minister. To questions, he would reply: "I don't speak to non-Zionists, traitors" and the like.

Everyone, even those who carry Sharon's banner, know that Israel's press and its journalists are not the PLO. But Sharon used the technique described above to stir up his followers against the press, leading them to cry "PLO."

Everyone who reads the papers knows that the commission of inquiry set up to investigate the events at Sabra and Shatilla raised Israel in the estimation of the world and highlighted the morality of its people and the quality of its democracy.

Every independent thinker knows that a demonstration of 400,000 redounded to our credit and saved us from the harshest criticism, from being called aggressors and murderers. But Arik Sharon, who thinks he is the people of Israel and the State of Israel, slings mud at the commission and calls 400,000 people traitors, just so he can hear an inflamed crowd bray "King of Israel."

What kind of approach is this to democracy?

BOTH HE and others know that none of these people is a traitor, that the leaders of Peace Now are officers in the reserves who went through hell in Lebanon during dozens, if not hundreds, of days of service. But to Sharon, falsehood is a political tool: to him, white is black and black is white.

He led Prime Minister Menachem Begin and the entire government up the garden path, and has decided that the best form of defence is attack. Since he finds lying no problem, attack is easy.

The late Simha Ehrlich, who originally took him into the party, said, after Sharon had revealed his true colours: "If this man gains a position of power, we'll see concentration camps here — not for Arabs, but for his political rivals."

Begin said he was liable to place the government under a siege of tanks. Today, it is Yisrael Katz, who was connected with bicycle chain attacks on Israeli Arabs at the Hebrew University, who rounds up street mobs to support Sharon and Raful.

As an Israeli, a staunch upholder of democracy, I believe that our society rests upon the recognition of human rights — for every individual — on the freedom of speech and the right to know. I see a grave threat to our national character from this terrible man. The more I read, the more I hear him speak, the more I mistrust him.

If my fears are not to be realized, let us all beware of this human bulldozer, driven by nefarious methods and a power-hungry vindictiveness.

The writer is a Knesset member and leader of the Citizens' Rights Movement.

READERS' LETTERS

LIFE STYLE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I thought you would be interested in a note from a satisfied reader. I am so glad that there is an additional magazine now on Wednesdays. I usually only buy *The Post* on Fridays — but now, thanks to *Life style*, Wednesdays and Fridays are a must.

Keep up the good work.

PHYLLIS GOULD

But Yam.

Sir, — I find Philip Gillon's article of August 24 about Corfu extremely sexist, condescending, offensive, in poor taste and totally out of place. The same can be said of the illustration. The only thing more offensive than the article is the fact that you had to ask if it was sexist.

Shame on you!

OREET SEGAL

Jerusalem.

Sir, — Why do you impose on this reader, a Christian, and on many more who are devout Jews, a licentious religious propaganda piece you entitle "Not so Gay" (August 31)?

Its author, Sheldon Teitelbaum, may consider himself and those he writes so sympathetically about as entitled to their aberrant sexual tastes, according to the perverted and degenerative notions of "liberalism" and "democratic" permissiveness. Others may consider that as infectious corruption, just as it has healthily been considered in non-degenerative societies through most of history. They believe it will corrode and erode the moral, social, spiritual and eventually civil health and cohesion of any society that tolerates it.

The preference of those who are concerned about the future of our society and the health of Israel will still be to respect the mandates of the Divine revelation of the true standards that the Creator expects of us: that is what Israel is all about.

GRANT B. LIVINGSTONE

Metula.

Sir. — Thousands of our men are serving both here and in Lebanon so that we at home can live in peace and security. Your *Life style* editor seems to be going out of her way to besmirch our honoured army and courageous soldiers, and I refer to two consecutive weeks in which she has included two articles doing just that. One was on 'punk' rock (August 24) where there were disgusting comments given not by average pre-army teenagers, but by a couple of degenerates who in no way symbolize the morals or attitudes of the majority of our young adults just prior to their army service. The other article, (August 31) was on homosexuals in the army.

If this is what your *Life style* editor thinks is going to draw readers, she is dead wrong. She is on a sure path to losing them.

ILANA HALEVY

Jerusalem.

Sir, — *Life style* is a peach of an idea, but the reality is a fragmented fruit salad. Make up your mind what is it to be. Hard-hitting insights into real issues such as Sheldon Teitelbaum's recent treatment of the problems of homosexuals in the IDF (I hope), or the insipid visits to candy factories and Sunday-school handicrafts.

ROBIN BRAUER

Tel Aviv.

Sir, — I should like to congratulate you on the birth of *The Jerusalem Post's* new baby, *Life style*. The second and third issues were just as lively as the first.

MARION LUPU

Haifa.

ELECTIONS AND BUS STOPS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I refer to M. Shifrin's letter of September 19 entitled "Herzliya eyesore."

The Municipality of Herzliya — and the other neighbouring municipalities — has no jurisdiction over, and no responsibility for, anything which transpires on the national highway. Highways are the responsibility of the Department of Public Works. This includes the siting of the interurban bus stop M. Shifrin describes. It was erected by Egged by arrangement with the P.W.D. and Herzliya has absolutely no connection with either its maintenance or its cleanliness.

On the other hand, local roads in Herzliya come under the Municipality's jurisdiction and are certainly an issue which I deal with in my election campaign. M. Shifrin, like other residents of our city, is invited and even urged, to come to my meetings where all the facts concerning any road are given and explained.

YOSEF NEVO
Mayor of Herzliya

Herzliya.

REBUILDING OUR NATION

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I am writing to express my strong disagreement and incredulity concerning the Gordons' letter of August 24, "Alienating Diaspora Jews."

Even though I live in a country of the Diaspora, namely Australia, I do not feel alienated by Deputy Prime Minister Levy's words. I feel enthralled and in full agreement with them. Unlike the Gordons, moreover, I do not believe that by being abroad and acquiring masses of wealth, that I am any friend of Israel, let alone my country's best friend.

If Israel had to, she could do without the paltry millions that Diaspora Jews gives. As Mr. Levy says, the minimal amount we do give makes us "stand taller and with pride." The giving of money, in fact, is one of the only things that keep a connection between Diaspora Jews and their Jewishness.

The "billions" Israel receives from the U.S.A. are not charity either. Israel pays back in kind by her loyalty and stability and as a strategic ally in the Eastern Mediterranean and volatile Middle East.

In contrast to the Gordons, I believe that Israel needs people more than gold. I definitely believe it would "be better for American Jews (as well as others in exile) to be (in Israel) working as Israelis" — not wasting their lives in the Galut.

The ingathering of the exiles and the populating of the land are no long-term dream but a fact that must come to fruition soon, or Israel and world Jewry are doomed. Israel and world Jewry exist in a hostile world — Israel is in danger from the Arabs and the Galut is endangered by the mobs of anti-Semites, assimilation and extinction.

Wouldn't a country of seven, eight or 10 million Jews be better suited to protecting Israel from annihilation and Jewry from extinction than a mere 3.5 million weary, exhausted Jews that we have there now? Being there is the best and, I believe, only way of sharing the burden of rebuilding our nation.

WARNER LANG

Maroubra, Australia.

DEMOCRACY IN PRACTICE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In her letter of September 5 regarding electoral reform, Zelda Harris may have "contradicted herself" as David Twersky claims (Letters — September 16), but she seems to have exposed a raw nerve of this kibbutznik. The political power wielded by the kibbutzim is, in demographic terms, less democratic than that of the Aguda of the NRP for instance.

Twersky's attack on CCC's electoral reform platform is, by definition, prejudiced, since any serious electoral reform will have to be at the expense of agricultural as well as clerical pressure groups masquarading within, or, as political parties.

It would also seem that democracy is all very well as long as it is applied to everybody except one's own special interest group. Clearly those who live in greenhouses should be more careful where they throw their political stones.

IAN MORLEY

Herzliya.

TESTIMONIAL TO BEGIN

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Jews everywhere owe a debt of gratitude to Menachem Begin. This man of history began a lonely and lifelong fight for his country and his people in his youth. His single-minded vision, combined with matchless integrity and principled leadership, is awesome. Even now when the cause of Israel inhabits him totally, his honesty compels him to step down. Above all, Mr. Begin wanted to bring peace to Israel. However, his disabilities have mounted to a point where they preclude him from giving full measure to his responsibilities. He has more than earned some peace for himself.

World Jewry will pay homage to this immortal. Now is the time to visit Israel as a testimonial to Menachem Begin.

DR. MEYER ASHPITZ

Flushing, New York.

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